

Asia Summit Clouded by Tensions on East Timor

Riots Erupt in Province, And Protesters Occupy U.S. Embassy in Jakarta

By Michael Richardson

JAKARTA — Rioting erupted in Indonesian-occupied East Timor, and Timorese protesters occupying a section of the U.S. Embassy grounds here were refusing to leave Sunday only hours before President Bill Clinton arrived for an Asia-Pacific summit meeting.

The incidents ensured that human rights would remain on the agenda over the next few days despite the U.S. administration's hopes of focusing on market-opening measures in the region to create more jobs for Americans.

The riots in the capital of East Timor, Dili, and the invasion of the embassy grounds in Jakarta by a group of about 30 Timorese students reflect continuing tensions over the status of the former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and annexed the following year.

The takeover of East Timor by Indonesia has not been recognized by the United Nations or the United States.

Analysts said that the embassy occupation, which began Saturday, and the unrest in Dili that flared on Sunday were intended by Timorese opposed to Indonesian control to attract international attention as leaders from the United States and 17 other members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, gathered in Indonesia for an informal summit meeting Tuesday in the city of Bogor.

Indonesian and American officials sought to play down the trouble.

Major Ladan Simbolon, the Indonesian military spokesman in East Timor, said that protesters rampaged through Dili on Sunday, smashing shops, burning cars and throwing rocks at the police. But he added that the disturbances had died down by midday.

Previous unauthorized protests in Dili often have been harshly repressed. Major Simbolon indicated that on this occasion security forces had kept a low profile and said that no arrests had been made or shots fired. But he warned that if there was any further action, troublemakers would be arrested.

Major Simbolon said that he did not know what had triggered the unrest, but residents said several hundred demonstrators had taken to the streets to mark the anniversary of the killing of scores of Timorese by Indonesian soldiers during a demonstration three years ago.

Others were protesting the killing of a Timorese man by an Indonesian, apparently in a trade dispute on Saturday, they said.

Protesters said that they planned to bury the man at Dili's Santa Cruz cemetery on Monday after a procession that would pass by the office of the East Timor governor. A similar funeral procession to the cemetery three years ago led to the killings that furnished Indonesia's human rights image.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, said that Washington understood the concern of the Timorese students.

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East Timorese demonstrators who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta taking a rest from their protests Sunday after storming the compound a day earlier.

China Lags on World Trade Reform, U.S. Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Sunday that he doubted that a deal could be struck in time to allow China to join the World Trade Organization by the Jan. 1 target date.

The United States says China must do more to bring its economy into line with other major trading nations to qualify as a founding member of the World Trade Organization, which succeeds the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Speaking after a meeting with Foreign

Trade Minister Wu Yi of China, Mr. Kantor said that although it was still possible for China to make the Jan. 1 deadline, he was "not persuaded" that "we can finish our negotiations by the end of the year."

Still, he added, "We will make every effort" to do so. To that end, he said American and Chinese officials would meet in Geneva early next month to pursue a deal.

"The pace of progress depends on China," Mr. Kantor said. "They know exactly what is necessary."

Mrs. Wu countered by warning against making the negotiations a "one-way street."

She added: "We think we have arrived at the time to resolve the accession. But whether we can do it or not isn't only up to us."

The U.S. trade official said the majority of the 20-nation working committee on WTO membership "supports the U.S. position that China's offer at this point is not adequate."

Washington wants a range of commitments from China to reform its currency and market laws in line with the free-trade principles that underpin GATT.

China maintains that it is a developing country and that allowances for this should be made. But Washington counters that the Chinese economy and growth rate are so large that Beijing can no longer make that argument.

Mr. Kantor is in Indonesia for meetings of the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. President Bill Clinton

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'Come to Us' on Foreign Policy, Dole Warns Clinton

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Issuing a blunt warning on the conduct of American foreign policy, Senator Bob Dole said Sunday that the White House would have to bow to the views of the new Republican majority in Congress as it pursues its goals abroad.

Mr. Dole specifically cited U.S. policy in Haiti, Bosnia, Korea and on world trade issues as he signaled that Republicans would not permit President Bill Clinton to set his own agenda in foreign affairs in

January, when control of the legislative branch shifts to Republicans.

"They're going to have to come to us," the Kansas senator said in a broadcast

A large conservative rock stands in Clinton's foreign policy path. Page 3.

interview. "We're willing to cooperate, but not on their terms."

Mr. Dole is the Republican leader in the Senate and will be majority leader in that body after elections last week that swept

Republicans to majorities of both houses of Congress.

The cautionary note by Mr. Dole came just as Mr. Clinton, in Jakarta for an economic summit meeting, was telling concerned Asian leaders that U.S. foreign policy would not change in the election's aftermath. (Page 6.)

In warning the White House that Republicans would vigorously assert their views, Mr. Dole specifically aligned himself with similar remarks on domestic policy made recently by Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the presumptive new House speaker.

In a speech on Friday, Mr. Gingrich said he was "very willing to cooperate" with the Clinton administration but declared: "I am not prepared to compromise" on Republican goals.

Mr. Dole's remarks suggested that Republican assertiveness in foreign policy could hinder any new White House strategy to shift the Democratic president's attention away from legislative matters and toward the foreign stage, where he can presumably act more freely.

"I think the president should know now

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Kiosk Algeria Hijackers Give Up in Spain

PALMA, Majorca (AFP) — Three men who hijacked an Algerian airliner on Sunday freed all 31 passengers and 4 crew members in Palma and gave themselves up, an airport spokesman said.

The hijackers seized the plane during a domestic flight in Algeria and forced it to fly to the Spanish island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean.

They claimed to have a bomb and threatened to blow the aircraft up unless their demands were met. The hijackers were armed with pistols and knives.

General News

Ireland's leader said a breakup of his coalition could hamper efforts to make peace with the IRA. Page 2.

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A GERMAN DRIVER'S car tipping over a barrier during the Australian Grand Prix on Sunday. Nigel Mansell won the race, but Schumacher took the title. Page 16.

Basic Logic: Microsoft's Whiz Downloads Leonardo's Manuscript

By Suzanne Muchnic

LOS ANGELES — Bill Gates, perhaps the richest man in the United States and formerly known to the museum world as a champion of digitized images and something of a threat to the integrity of original works of art, is now cast as the American savior of a rare, 72-page document, laboriously written and illustrated by an artist's hand.

Mr. Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., the computer software giant, has been identified as the anonymous buyer of an illustrated manuscript by Leonardo

da Vinci, sold at \$30.8 million.

Mr. Gates's purchase of the manuscript by way of the Renaissance master has created a role for the computer industry as a cultural patron, said a Microsoft spokesman.

"It's his first major purchase of a kind," said a Microsoft spokesman. Mr. Gates, 39, listed this year in Forbes magazine as the richest American, with assets of \$9.2 billion, could be reached for comment, but Ms. Gates said Saturday that Mr. Gates

planned to display the manuscript in Italy for a year and then send it on a worldwide tour of museums.

Leonardo's vast scientific treatise, known as the Hammer Codex, was sold at Christie's New York auction house on behalf of the University of California, Los Angeles/Armand Hammer Museum of Art and Cultural Center. The museum was founded in 1990 by Mr. Hammer, the late chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., and the university took over its management in April.

Museum officials consigned the valuable document to auction to establish a

reserve fund as a hedge against potential legal expenses incurred by Mr. Hammer's estate. Christie's had estimated the value of the Leonardo at more than \$10 million. Hammer purchased it in 1980 at a London auction for the then-record price of \$5.62 million.

Immediately after the sale on Friday, Christie's identified the buyer only as a private collector. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer later disclosed that the new owner was Mr. Gates, whose computer software empire is based in the Seattle suburb of Redmond.

At the UCLA/Hammer Museum, the

purchase was greeted as an auspicious development.

"That's good news," the museum director, Henry T. Hopkins, said. "And it makes perfect sense. There's a certain logic to a scientific whiz being interested in a scientific manuscript."

He also praised Mr. Gates's reported plans to make the document available to the public.

"He may find pleasure in having it out and about," Mr. Hopkins said. "I would hope so."

A museum trustee, Eli Broad, also

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Swedes Head For EU After 'Yes' Vote in Referendum

Historic Independence As Neutral Is Altered; Norway Could Follow

By Fred Barbash

STOCKHOLM — Swedish voters decided Sunday to join the European Union after a soul-searching debate that focused on the nation's historic independence from the rest of Europe.

With virtually all districts counted, 52.2 percent of ballots cast favored membership; 46.9 percent were opposed, and 9 percent were blank.

For Sweden, and for Europe, it was a landmark day. Sweden has always gone its own way, proudly and often alone, remaining officially neutral throughout World War II and the Cold War and declining for three decades to affiliate with the European Community or its successor, the European Union.

That tradition was the stronger argument made against joining the "single market," according to polls, along with dire predictions that membership would undermine the country's stringent environmental and social welfare laws.

A united front of most of Sweden's business and political establishment was assembled to overcome the diverse coalition of opponents. The argument of the "yes" side was that Sweden needed the Union to bolster its exports, improve its lagging international credit and strengthen its troubled economy. Join up or get left out, was the slogan. With the Cold War over, neutrality was no longer so relevant, they said.

For Europe, its "single market" will now stretch for the first time from the Greek isles and the Mediterranean nations of the south to the Arctic regions of the north; from Ireland and Britain in the West to the Baltic Sea in the East. Sweden, though just emerging from recession, will bring significant wealth to the Union, helping to offset the needs of the poorer member countries.

And the expansion is just beginning. Norway will hold a referendum on Nov. 28 on EU membership. While polls there have been flitting toward "no," analysts say they believe the outcome here could change sentiment there as well as in Finland, where, despite a favorable referendum vote last month, the Parliament has been holding off formal ratification. The newly independent nations of Eastern Europe are next in line.

The "no" advocates — farmers, environmentalists, leftists and others — contended that the European Union was a hydra-headed bureaucratic monster that would swallow up Sweden and its 9 million people, undermining everything they stand for: neutrality, open government, social welfare and purity of air, water and life in

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A Hell for Bosnia Refugees, Made by One of Their Own

By Roger Cohen

CETINGRAD, Croatia — Where 60,000 chickens once clucked and fed, thousands of Bosnia's ragged dispossessed now mingle in the mud, lugging containers of water and bundles of soiled clothing through a landscape awash with sewage and misery.

They are Bosnian Muslims, these children playing amid stinking piles of garbage, these women crouched in huge chicken coops stirring soup over makeshift fires, these men chopping firewood in the gloom, yet the distinction between their lot and that of animals is not easy to discern.

Of all the horrors of the 31-month-old Bosnian war, the Batnoga refugee camp in an enormous converted chicken farm is one of the strangest and most sinister. In the midst of Europe, it suggests the deprivation of Africa.

And in its origins, it conveys the degree of madness now attained by the war. For the 17,000 Muslims inhabiting this shadowy farm have fled the Muslim-led army of the Bosnian government.

Whether they did so out of rational fear, or because they were obliged to do so by the rebel Muslim leader they support, is a

question overshadowed by the squalor of their plight.

"For me, this is the shame of Europe," said Wycliffe Songwa, a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees official from Kenya who is striving to conjure some level of order from the morass. "If I was back in Africa, I would understand, because the poverty is such that these situations arise. But in the middle of Europe, this is unacceptable."

In each of 24 fetid sheds where chickens were once fattened, about 750 refugees now live. By the shifting light of candles or small stoves, some play cards, some stir caldrons of cabbage, some lie slumped on mattresses provided by the United Nations.

Babies scream and children play while old men stare vacantly out across a shadowy, seething expanse that is suggestive of the netherworld.

The camp began to take shape three months ago, when the V Corps of the Bosnian Army, based in Bihac in northwestern Bosnia, overran the renegade forces of Fikret Abdic, a Muslim businessman and politician opposed to President

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مسألة من الاموال



STICKING THEIR NOSES IN — Demonstrators wearing Pinocchio masks to show their opinion of Silvio Berlusconi's budget during rallies in Rome that drew a million people. The budget faces a parliamentary test Monday.

Feuds Leave French Right in Disarray

PARIS — The resignation of a third scandal-tainted cabinet minister and fierce political feuding have plunged the French right into deep disarray, conservative political leaders acknowledge.

The bitter rivalry between the Gaullist presidential rivals, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur "could end up suicidal" for the right, said Philippe Seguin, president of the National Assembly and a Gaullist.

"If we continue down the path that we have taken, we will end up finished," Mr. Seguin said on French television. He predicted that the squabbling would pave the way for a victory by the likely Socialist candidate, Jacques Delors, in the April-May elections.

Mr. Delors, now the European Commission president, surged into the lead in the latest opinion survey published on Friday, although he has yet to declare his candidacy.

Just a few months ago, the left was in shambles, and victory appeared all but certain for the right, which took control of

government from the Socialists in 1993 and had seemed to be consolidating its power base.

Mr. Balladur's center-right government has been hit by widening corruption scandals that have now claimed three cabinet members.

Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin stepped down on Saturday over allegations of illicit political funding. He became the third member of the cabinet to resign under a cloud since July. Gérard Longuet quit as industry minister last month and Communications Minister Alain Carignon resigned in July.

To maximize its chances in the contest to succeed President François Mitterrand, whose second seven-year term ends in May, conservatives had been lobbying for months for a single candidate from the right. Instead, it appears there will be a plethora of challengers from the governing coalition.

In addition to Mr. Chirac and Mr. Balladur from the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, both former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a parliamentary leader, Charles Millon, from the junior coalition

party, the Union for French Democracy, and Jean-Marie Le Pen from the far-right National Front are expected to run.

Tension peaked Saturday when Mr. Chirac, twice before a losing presidential candidate, announced to a special RPR convention that he was stepping down as party chief to devote himself full-time to campaigning.

The meeting culminated in a vote of confidence in Mr. Chirac, which his supporters boasted was tantamount to an endorsement of his candidacy.

Mr. Chirac was unapologetic in his address to cheering supporters, emphasizing divisions rather than seeking to smooth them over. Though he did not mention Mr. Balladur by name, he contrasted "real friends like you and those courtiers who are swayed by opinion polls."

He dismissed "those who are popular today but will be swept away like dry leaves tomorrow."

Mr. Balladur, who has not formally declared his candidacy yet, leads Mr. Chirac in the polls. He stayed away from the meeting, as did numerous cabinet ministers and deputies who support him or simply wished to remain uncommitted.

Irish Leader Sees Threat to IRA Peace Coalition Breakup at Issue

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said Sunday that the breakup of his coalition government, threatened by the Labor Party, would impede efforts toward peace in Northern Ireland.

The threat remained intact Sunday night after a meeting of the Labor Party legislators, with a decision delayed until Mr. Reynolds answers questions on the dispute on Tuesday in Parliament.

After the Labor Party meeting, Labor officials and those of other parties, as well as independent analysts, said that a collapse of the government seemed likely and that party officials had begun preparations for a general election.

Mr. Reynolds, who has spearheaded the effort to bring the Irish Republican Army to the negotiating table, appealed to the Labor Party leader, Dick Spring, not to pull out of the coalition. The action could either precipitate a national election before Christmas or the time-consuming formation of a new coalition government, possibly excluding Mr. Reynolds and his party, Fianna Fail.

Northern Ireland peace is not the issue dividing the two parties, whose 99 combined seats control the 166-member Parliament. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Spring generally agree on how to advance the peace initiative.

Mr. Reynolds threatened to leave the government on Friday after Mr. Reynolds promoted his attorney general to the second-highest judicial post in the country.

The appointment ignored Labor's complaints that the official, Harry Whelehan, had delayed for seven months responding to a request for extradition to Northern Ireland of a Roman Catholic priest accused of child molestation. The priest eventually surrendered, was convicted and is now serving a four-year term in a Northern prison.

Labor members had demanded that Mr. Whelehan personally account for his action in the case, which provoked widespread media coverage in this predominantly Roman Catholic country. They consider Mr. Whelehan's promotion to president of the High Court, a position where he is immune from questioning, to be an arrogant political stroke by Mr. Reynolds.

On Sunday morning, after telephoning Mr. Spring, who is deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr. Reynolds said, "At this crucial stage of the peace process, it is my personal conviction that the interests of the nation are best served by the government continuing in office."

On Sunday night, Mr. Spring said Mr. Reynolds must "redress the breakdown of trust in the partnership" when he speaks on Tuesday.

Labor members of the two-year-old coalition said they entered their meeting with the collapse of the two-year-old government seemed inevitable, but was not certain.

"There is the most serious of doubts about the continuance of this government," Health Minister Brendan Howlin said.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 More Bomb Blasts Rock Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — One person was killed and three students were wounded in Baghdad when two bombs exploded in Iraqi capital, the official Iraqi press agency, INA, reported.

The person who died was believed to have been carrying a bomb when it exploded on a main street Saturday. The students were wounded in a bomb attack on a Baghdad school.

The authorities have reported four such blasts in the capital in less than a month. No group has taken responsibility for the attacks, although Iraq has suggested that Israeli agents or Iran could be responsible.

Chissano Leads in Mozambique Vote

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters) — With nearly three-quarters of the votes counted Sunday in Mozambique's first presidential and general elections, President Joaquim Chissano held a comfortable lead over his nearest rival, Afonso Dhlakama, the former Renamo rebel chief.

Mr. Chissano, whose Frelimo party has ruled Mozambique since independence from Portugal, in 1975, held 55.5 percent of votes in the presidential race compared to Mr. Dhlakama's 33 percent, out of just over 68 percent of votes counted.

In balloting for the 250-seat Parliament, Frelimo held 46.5 percent and Renamo 36.6 percent, National Electoral Commission figures showed.

Pakistan Troops Clash With Militants

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters) — At least 11 people were killed Sunday as rebellious Islamic militants fought Pakistani troops in a remote northwestern region, officials and doctors said.

The rebels, calling for Islamic law to be imposed in their semiautonomous tribal region, fired rockets and mortar shells at the paramilitary Frontier Corps troops trying to dislodge them from hilltops in the Bajaur Agency bordering Afghanistan, witnesses said.

Six militants and three paramilitary troops were killed in battle in the Nawagai pass southwest of Khar, official sources said. Two civilians were killed in Khar itself.

Amnesty International Faults Kenya

LONDON (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi's visit to London this week will be marred by a report that accuses Kenyan authorities of permitting the systematic harassment of their political opponents, a British newspaper said.

The Sunday Telegraph said the report by Amnesty International, which was leaked to the newspaper, condemned in particular the trial of four leading dissidents.

The four, who are prominent opponents of Mr. Moi's Kenya African National Union party, face charges of attempted robbery with violence at a police station north of Nairobi last November. If convicted, they will receive mandatory death sentences. "The trial of these four defendants appears to be part of a pattern of harassment of human rights activists, opposition figures and journalists," Amnesty said.

Beijing Convicts a Leading Reporter

BEIJING (NYT) — After failing for lack of evidence to convict a prominent Chinese journalist last April, Beijing's branch of the People's Intermediate Court has tried again and succeeded, according to family members and rights groups said.

The journalist, Gao Yu, 50, a reporter known for her incisive analyses of China's economic reforms and internal political struggles, was convicted in the last week and sentenced in secret to six years in prison, family members said over the weekend.

Miss Gao has been in jail since Oct. 2, 1993. She was seized days before she was to depart for an academic year at Columbia University in New York. After her arrest, Miss Gao was accused of "providing state secrets to parties outside the borders," a charge that is believed to be related to articles on politics and economics she wrote for the Mirror Monthly magazine in Hong Kong.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The first Israeli tourists to visit Jordan entered the kingdom at the Jordan River Crossing on Sunday, with Jordanian immigration officers stamping the passports of the 48 sightseers. (Reuters)

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Cathay Pacific Airways of Hong Kong are discussing possible commercial cooperation in Europe. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Jordan.
TUESDAY: Brazil, Ivory Coast.
WEDNESDAY: Germany.
THURSDAY: Burma, Sri Lanka, Zaire.
FRIDAY: Haiti, Latvia, Morocco.
SATURDAY: Belize, Monaco, Oman, Puerto Rico.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Channel Tunnel Train Set for Paying Riders

LONDON — The long-running saga of the Channel Tunnel starts a new chapter on Monday as the project greets its first fare-paying passengers.

They are due to board state-of-the-art Eurostar trains to whisk them between London, Paris and Brussels, hopefully without a repeat of problems that dogged test journeys.

"We're extremely confident that this service will be a very great success," said Lesley Retallack, public relations manager at European Passenger Services, the British arm that will run Eurostar along with the French and Belgian railroads.

But the trains, costing £24 million (\$38.5 million) and seating 794 people, have caused several public relations fiascos, mirroring what has been a troubled history for the whole Channel Tunnel project and its operator, Eurotunnel.

One train failed just before a trip for 400 journalists, and a day later another broke down just outside Calais. The dignitaries delayed for two hours included the British Rail chairman, Sir Bob Reid, and the Eurotunnel co-chairman, Sir Alastair Morton.

The tunnel should have opened for business over a year ago, but construction and commissioning delays steadily pushed that date back.

A Look at the Record of Troubled USAir

By Douglas Frantz
and Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As USAir

Flight 565 reached cruising altitude of 33,000 feet last Feb. 22, the pilots made a chilling discovery — their DC-9, carrying 62 passengers from Washington to Boston, might not have enough fuel to reach its destination.

Radioing for an emergency landing at New York's La Guardia Airport, they claimed the jet had engine trouble.

Only after it had landed and the ground crew had discovered the fuel situation did the captain acknowledge that there was no engine problem. Behind schedule in Washington, workers had neglected to refuel and the pilots had not checked gauges before takeoff.

The error and attempted concealment from federal authorities was one of several safety and training lapses uncovered in a New York Times examination of USAir undertaken after a USAir Boeing 737 crashed near Pittsburgh on Sept. 8, killing 132 people.

The crash, the worst aviation disaster in the United States since 1987, was the fifth for USAir since 1989, the worst re-

cord of any major American airline in more than 20 years.

After the September crash, federal officials and USAir executives rushed to defend the safety of the airline. The Federal Aviation Administration said USAir met all its safety requirements. USAir executives denied that its accidents were connected to draw negative conclusions about safety. They strongly denied that financial troubles had led to the accidents.

"When it comes to safety, we are well within the mean range, and better than some," Seth E. Schofield, USAir's chairman and chief executive, said in an interview. "The reality is that if I thought the airline was unsafe I would ground every plane."

But a less reassuring portrait of the nation's sixth-largest and busiest airline emerges from thousands of pages of federal records and court files covering the last five years that were examined by The Times.

The Flight 565 fuel scare, for example, was not an isolated incident. Records show nine instances in which USAir planes left without enough fuel since the airline eliminated two pre-flight refueling checks as months ago. The cutback was made to save time, despite concerns expressed by the Federal Aviation Administration.

In addition, in the analysis of court files and documents of safety experts, the Federal Aviation Act, which provides public access to records, found despite USAir's insistence that five fatal accidents since 1989 are not connected, failures by pilots to follow federal and airline regulations were factors in two crashes at La Guardia, and pilot actions are under scrutiny in a third, the crash of a C-9 during a thunderstorm in Charlotte, North Carolina, in July 2.

A team of U.S. inspectors last year found more than 40 deficiencies in USAir's flight operations and training programs for its more than 5,000 pilots. One problem involved falsifying training to avoid the violent downdrafts known as microbursts. Investigators in the Charlotte accident have questioned whether the pilots

reacted properly to wind shear.

USAir is more than \$2 billion in debt and losing \$2 million a day, causing some employees to feel pressure to keep planes flying. In one incident, a USAir maintenance supervisor said he had tried to save the company money by allowing a plane to fly even though a mandatory warning system was inoperative. In another case, USAir violated U.S. regulations by permitting a plane to fly for 23 days with a cracked wing flap.

Concerned by the Charlotte crash, U.S. officials met with USAir executives to discuss improving safety and training Aug. 29. Although USAir and aviation agency officials described the session as friendly, others said the airline had been put on notice to strengthen training and safety.

Jim Burnett, who served nearly a decade as a member and chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, the independent federal agency that investigates accidents, said there might be a connection between three of the five USAir crashes.

"From the issues of pilot training and cockpit discipline, you could potentially have a connection between three there," said Mr. Burnett, now a lawyer in Arkansas.

There is no ironclad measure of airline safety. Aviation experts caution that fatal accidents can distort an airline's record because there are so few of them.

In a letter to The Times on Friday, James T. Lloyd, USAir's executive vice president and general counsel, said: "Because of this intense regulatory scrutiny, and because of our own determination to check, recheck and report every aspect of our operations, it is possible to look through the lens of thousands of reports that accumulate over time and build a picture that distorts the fundamental truths. Any time you have millions of takeoffs and landings and 43,000 employees, and you put them under a microscope, you will find some irregularities. But this does not mean the company is lax, and, in fact, it means that there is a problem, we find it and we fix it."

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Corruption Threatens to Spill Russia's Economic Brew

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Corruption has become so pervasive and deep-rooted here that it is jeopardizing the development of a free-market economy and souring many Russians on the idea of democracy, according to government officials, police investigators and opinion polls.

Tax inspectors, factory managers, police officers, soldiers and politicians at all levels, and in all regions of Russia, have been implicated in recent corruption scandals. But investigators and business officials say the public revelations are just the tip of the iceberg.

Russia's peculiar post-Communist brew of easy money, instability, outdated laws and

long-suppressed desire to live well has bred a brazen get-rich-at-any-cost ideology.

At the same time, the old state bureaucracy set up by the Communists, having fended off all efforts to reduce its numbers and powers dramatically, blatantly uses a vast array of licenses, approvals and mandatory signatures to enrich itself, businessmen and officials said.

The result is widespread cynicism toward those in power, including President Boris N. Yeltsin, and growing anger at a new system that seems to reward most those who defy the law.

The optimism and hope that greeted the 1991 collapse of communism and the embrace of the West have mostly faded, re-

placed by a feeling that only suckers play by the rules.

Ella Pampfilova, a pro-reform member of Parliament and anti-corruption crusader, said: "People have lost all their faith. They don't believe in anyone. But a society without ideals, without morality, dies."

Yuri Shchekochikhin, an investigative journalist, said: "In the past there were rules to the game, good or bad or whatever. And there was fear. Now there are no rules, and there is no fear."

A presidential report on crime and corruption determined this year that one-third of all retail trade earnings went for "corrupt purposes." Russian consumers, in other words,

routinely pay a 33 percent "tax" for bribery and extortion.

Many Russians also come into more direct contact with corruption. Nearly half of those responding to a recent poll said they or a relative had been forced to pay a bribe to a government official at some point in the last three years.

Russians have become adept at the art of figuring out when someone expects money under the table. When a bureaucrat or traffic policeman throws up a barrier, it often means they are waiting for the citizen to suggest that the issue be settled "between us." After that, the bargaining on a price begins.

No area of the economy or region is immune. Tax breaks have been sold

for dollars, lucrative timber rights given out for Volvos, criminal investigations halted for payoffs, federal government funds deposited in certain banks for bribes, new state credits given to defense factories for kickbacks and Moscow property leases extended for cash.

"We bribe them — that's what we do," a Russian banker said.

"Top-level government ministers are much less corrupt than you believe," he added, but the middle-level officials "are very corrupt, very much bribed."

Organized-crime groups are the most pervasive bribe payers, with prosecutors, policemen and government officials on their payroll, according to corruption investigators and news reports.

In Moscow, two top prosecutors were recently revealed to have ties with organized crime. And an official of a KGB successor agency, the Federal Counterintelligence Service, was recently arrested for selling his services to crime groups.

"Everywhere, these gangs have informers in the militia, the traffic police and banks," said Pyotr Filippov, author of a presidential report on crime and corruption presented to Mr. Yeltsin last winter.

Bribery has become so much the norm that the daily Komso-molskaya Pravda was able to compile a price list of Moscow bribes last year:

To register a foreign joint venture swiftly, and without weeks or months of red tape: up to \$2,000. To get the documents, stamps and signatures required to open a bank: \$1,200. But to open a bank and illegally register it as a mere business, to skirt banking regulations: \$300,000.

For a non-Moscowite to obtain a Moscow residency permit — a Soviet-era requirement still in effect — and the right to purchase a three-room apartment here: as much as \$35,000. That amount does not include the cost of the apartment.

St. Petersburg is no better, according to a former city official. Dismissed from his job, he recently told Pravda that 70 percent of the officials working in the mayor's office were on the take. Last week, a local prosecutor in St. Petersburg was convicted of taking a \$25,000 bribe.

Foreign companies are not immune, although many insulate themselves from the cor-

ruption by taking on Russian partners, who handle all contacts with local authorities. Others simply make the local government a legitimate partner of any business deal.

But corruption is much more than simple bribery these days. News accounts, interviews and investigative reports reveal that managers of collapsing factories, which in many cases have not paid their workers in months, have siphoned off company funds to buy Volvos, lease vacation villas in the Bahamas and fund businesses owned by relatives and friends.

Some managers, after begging for new government credits to pay workers' salaries, have parked the money in bank accounts in order to pocket the monthly interest.

According to First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais, who oversees the privatization of Russia's factories, "at least" 50 percent of the country's crippling nonpayment crisis — in which most factories are on the brink of bankruptcy because they do not get paid what they are owed and do not have the money to pay their debts — is the result of embezzlement and financial manipulations by managers.

"As long as 100 to 200 general directors who have embezzled tens of millions of rubles from the state are not in prison, no macroeconomic concepts will help us," Mr. Chubais said.

Corruption has even overtaken the military. Mr. Filippov said one-third of the military's resources were "being stolen."

Perhaps the most egregious examples of military corruption apparently occurred in Russia's Western Forces Group, which until its return to Russia this summer was based in Eastern Germany.

A report given to Mr. Yeltsin more than a year ago about corruption in the Western Forces Group found that several top generals had made millions of dollars by buying food, cigarettes and liquor at cheap on-base prices and then transporting the goods as military supplies to Poland and Russia, where they were sold for much higher, free-market prices.

The generals were also reportedly selling oil products and electronics from the army's stocks on the German black market. The money from these transactions was deposited in bank accounts in Finland, Switzerland and the United States.



A young Moscow resident taking to the streets with her accordion on a rainy day to pick up some extra change as hard times endure for most people in the Russian capital.

POLICY: A Warning From Dole

Continued from Page 1

that the Republicans who control the Congress may have a much different view on areas like Haiti and Bosnia and North Korea," Mr. Dole said Sunday as he urged the White House to "be prepared" for questions from new Republican committee chairmen.

In particular, Mr. Dole said all U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Haiti by Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day; that the arms embargo on Bosnia should be lifted entirely, and that the recent agreement on North Korea's nuclear program should be scrutinized.

In addition, Mr. Dole said he hoped to discuss with Mr. Clinton's chief trade adviser, Mickey Kantor, possible clarifying legislation that would have to be enacted if Congress is to ratify the world tariff-reduction accord under GATT.

That new language, in separate legislation, would presumably enunciate U.S. sovereignty

in the face of any adverse trade rulings by the newly constituted World Trade Organization.

Mr. Dole has long supported a unilateral lifting of the United Nations arms embargo on Bosnia and believes the Bosnian government has a right to defend itself under the United Nations Charter. Although the administration last week acceded to congressional demands and halted U.S. enforcement of the embargo, some senators want the United States to go a step further and supply Muslim forces with arms.

The United Nations, Mr. Dole said, is "trying to dictate policy in Bosnia instead of NATO dictating policy."

On North Korea's nuclear program, Mr. Dole suggested that Congress "investigate whether we got a good deal" when the Clinton administration negotiated a freeze of Pyongyang's nuclear program in return for furnishing North Korea with advanced reactors not capable of producing large amounts of weapons fuel.

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Behind Rwanda's Disaster: A Plot by Extremist Hutu?

By Raymond Bonner

KIGALI, Rwanda — The death of Rwanda's president in a plane crash last April touched off a frenzy of killing: several hundred thousand people, most of them Tutsi, were slaughtered, mostly by Hutu soldiers and militia, in a matter of weeks.

It was widely assumed, but never conclusively established, that the plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana was shot down. In any event, those responsible have never been identified.

But now some hard evidence

has emerged — much of it from a Belgian investigation — to support the theory that extremist Hutu carried out the attack, and that foreigners were also most likely involved, though whom the foreigners were working for remains a mystery.

Any inquiry inevitably confronts several theories for the plane crash. One widely held view is that it was the work of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-led rebel army that has since defeated and replaced the Hutu-led government.

The other assumption is that

extremist Hutu killed the president, himself a Hutu, because he was about to bring the Patriotic Front into the government, as required by a peace plan. There have also been allegations of Belgian or French complicity.

All the theories are based on circumstantial evidence and political intrigue.

Those who believe the Hutu were responsible, for example, base their case generally on the fact that immediately after the plane crash, the army put up barricades around the capital and the killing began.

Others counter that such a link is irrelevant, that the barricades went up quickly because the army was in the middle of a civil war, the capital was tense and when the president was killed the army simply reacted.

Like many such assassinations, the case will probably never be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

The plane carrying the Rwandan president crashed on the evening of April 6. That morning, Paul Henrion, a Belgian national who has lived most of his 60-some years in Rwanda, was in a car on the

outskirts of Kigali. As he drove past the village of Masaka, he noticed a military vehicle with a piece of artillery behind it.

In an interview here, Mr. Henrion said the sighting of the artillery piece surprised him because under a peace agreement then in effect, heavy weapons were to be kept in compounds. So he ordered his driver to slow down.

He then noticed that among the dozen soldiers standing there, two were wearing Rwandan Army uniforms that were newer than the uniforms of the other soldiers.

Each had a weapon slung over his shoulder. These weapons were about 4-feet long and covered. Mr. Henrion said. But what stood out most, he said, was the manner in which they wore their berets. Rwandan soldiers wear their berets cocked over the right eye. These two soldiers, he said, were wearing theirs over the left.

Later that evening, he said, he drove past the same spot and the military post was still there. Forty-five minutes later, Mr. Habyarimana's plane, which was also carrying Burundi's president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, crashed.

The missiles believed to have brought it down were fired from a shallow valley a few hundred yards from where Mr. Henrion had seen the soldiers, according to villagers in Masaka, who in interviews said they had seen flashes of missiles being fired and the plane go down.

Belgian authorities, who have undertaken the most thorough investigation of the crash, have also determined that the missiles were fired from Masaka.

Based on the evidence they have gathered so far, the Belgians are convinced that extremist Hutu were responsible. According to Belgian military experts, the plane was hit by two surface-to-air missiles, probably Soviet-made SAM-7s.

In the view of former a Rwandan defense minister, James Gasana, the presence of such weapons would support the theory that foreigners were involved because the Rwandan government had never purchased surface-to-air missiles and Rwandan soldiers did not have training in their use.

The Belgians believe that the two soldiers Mr. Henrion saw were French, possibly from Martinique or Guadeloupe. French soldiers wear their berets cocked over their left eye. When on training missions in a foreign country, they wear uniforms of the host country.

If French soldiers were involved, they could have been acting as mercenaries, not under orders of French officials.

The Belgian investigators also have a two-page, handwritten letter dated May 29 in which the writer says that two French soldiers were involved in the plot to kill the president.

The writer said the Frenchmen were working with the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, a radical Hutu party. He said the president was killed "to spark off the carnage."

He said that he was a senior militia commander and that his right arm had been torn off. "No doubt, I am going to die soon for lack of treatment," he wrote, signing only his first name.

The letter was first delivered to a Belgian journalist, Colette Braeckman, who gave it to the Belgian investigators. It said that very few people were aware of the plot, other than four members of the Coalition, including himself, and the two Frenchmen.

"I will not give the names of the Rwandans, but one of the Frenchmen is called Etienne, I think," he wrote.

In interviews here, three Europeans living in Kigali said they had known a French soldier named "Etienne." They said he had been stationed in Burundi, where he was involved in training the presidential guard.



Angolan children, playing in a puddle, being watched by a boy who lost a leg to a land mine in the country's civil war.

Angola Offers a Cease-Fire as Pact Signing Nears

LUANDA, Angola — The Angolan government said Sunday that it was ready to declare an immediate truce in the nearly two-decade-long war with UNITA rebels, the state radio reported. "The Angolan government declares solemnly its readiness for the immediate establishment of a truce across the whole country," the radio said, quoting a government statement. The statement said a planned meeting of government and rebel leaders could discuss the timing of a cease-fire.

A military delegation from UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was due in Lusaka as the statement was issued. The rebel movement has repeatedly said a government assault on its central highlands bastion of Huambo, which is now in government hands, had cast doubt on the peace process and the formal signing of the accord. On Saturday, the government denied reports it had agreed to halt fighting with UNITA ahead of a formal cease-fire accord involving both sides.

The two sides initiated a peace agreement in Lusaka on Oct. 31 after 11 months of talks, calling for a formal signing Tuesday to be followed by a cease-fire Thursday. State radio said earlier that Angolan troops captured the northern town of Mbanza Congo from UNITA in the latest heavy fighting. African diplomats said Sunday they expected President José Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, to meet Tuesday to sign the accords.

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Sarajevo Hotel Hit By Shelling as War Rages Across Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Government troops battled Bosnian Serbs on three fronts Sunday, and five projectiles hit the Sarajevo hotel housing most foreigners, setting part of it ablaze.

Local police said five tank rounds from Grbavica, a suburb held by Serbs, hit the Holiday Inn, where most foreign reporters and other visitors to the Bosnian capital stay. But a United Nations peacekeeper from France said the building was apparently targeted by rocket-propelled grenades, which carry a lesser punch.

UN and local fire fighters were battling a second-floor blaze at the hotel, and one UN fire fighter was slightly wounded by shrapnel. There was no word on other casualties.

Meanwhile, the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo hailed the U.S. decision to stop blocking Bosnia-bound arms shipments in the Adriatic Sea.

But officials in Washington and Europe appeared to agree that the policy change, effective Sunday night, was unlikely to provide any boost to Bosnia's army, which has received most of its arms imports by air. Out of 42,000 vessels challenged in the Adriatic by NATO ships over the past two years, only three were found to be ferrying arms to Bosnia, according to the Pentagon.

"We don't see massive amounts of arms coming in as a result," Ejup Ganic, the Bosnian vice president, said of the U.S. move.

Congress voted last summer to stop funding U.S. enforcement of the arms ban if Bosnian Serbs by this month had not signed a peace settlement brokered by the United States, Russia and three West European countries. But senior U.S. diplomats also portrayed last week's action as reflecting Washington's frustration over ineffective allied air strikes and Europe's failure to take stronger measures that would compel Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace agreement.

The proposed agreement would split Bosnia's territory roughly equally between Serbian nationalists on one side and

the Muslims and their Croatian allies on the other.

Even though the ban on sending arms to the area has been increasingly flouted, the two-year-old air and naval patrols in the Adriatic by the United States and several European states were considered a highly important symbol of their will to work together in containing Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

Under the new policy, U.S. ships will be able to challenge foreign cargo vessels and send inspection teams aboard. But if arms bound for the Bosnian government are discovered, U.S. sailors can no longer divert the vessel or report the finding through North Atlantic Treaty Organization channels.

Congress also has required President Bill Clinton to submit a plan for training Bosnian forces outside Bosnia.

U.S. officials said American forces would remain engaged in a range of other NATO actions related to the war, including enforcement of the remaining embargo against Serbia and the "no-fly" zone over Bosnia.

Battles were being fought in Bosnia's northeast, extreme northwest and the southwest, where government troops are trying to push Serbian forces farther back from the major highway linking the Adriatic coast with Sarajevo, and farther north to the government stronghold of Tuzla. Bosnian radio reported gains by government troops east of Mostar and south of Konjic, saying more than 100 Serbian troops were killed.

The Serbs also seemed to be in trouble in northeast Bosnia, near Bijeljina. A reliable source, who asked not to be named, said the Muslim-led government army had encircled Bosnian Serbs on Mount Majevica and a television relay tower about 10 kilometers (6 miles) east of Tuzla that the Serbs were protecting. The source, speaking after visiting the region, said Serbian volunteers 18 years old and over from regional towns had gone to try to break the Bosnian Army's ring around the tower, an important part of the Serbian communication network.

(AP, WP)



President Clinton taking up the saxophone for a lunchtime gig at the presidential palace in Manila, en route to Jakarta.

Q & A: Free Trade Push at the Summit

When President Bill Clinton and other leaders of the 18 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, hold their second informal summit meeting on Tuesday in Bogor, Indonesia, they will have before them a blueprint for reform recommended by a group of senior business executives from the region. Les McCraw, chief executive of America's Fluor Corp., who was a co-chairman of the group known as the Pacific Business Forum, discussed the major issues in Jakarta on Sunday with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What do you hope will come out of the Bogor summit?

A. We recommended that no later than this year, the APEC leaders should adopt the goal of achieving free trade and investment liberalization by the year 2002 for the developed members of the group, and no later than 2010 for all APEC economies. I think business overall is looking for free trade to be defined as zero tariffs over time.

We felt the program should be aggressive because this is the way business people think. Usually, if you set a high goal, you can make much more progress than if you set a softer goal. Fixing a firm date would send a signal to those who have to develop policy that the sooner it can be done the better.

We also call for an immediate standstill to the introduction of new trade and investment barriers. If the APEC leaders respond positively to that, it would provide a strong start to the whole liberalization process.

Q. Are you concerned at reports of some resistance to setting a firm date for freeing up trade and investment, even if it is pushed back to 2020?

A. If APEC is to succeed and become more than just another international talk forum, the leaders in Bogor must strongly embrace a move toward free trade and investment liberalization. They must also undertake practical efforts to facilitate the conduct of business in the region.

There is no time for delay. The private sector is already moving in this direction and governments must essentially catch up with their business communities.

Q. APEC ministers on Saturday adopted an investment code for the region, but it was not binding. Is that real progress?

A. We see this as a first step — a floor, not a ceiling. It can be improved and strengthened each year.

All APEC economies are competing with countries outside the region for investment dollars. At the end of the day, these dollars will flow to where barriers and red-tape are minimal, and where every investor operates under the same set of rules.

Q. You said that governments must intensify practical efforts to encourage business enterprise in Asia and the Pacific. What do you mean?

A. There are a lot of initiatives that could be undertaken. Many regulatory and administrative systems unnecessarily drive up the cost of doing business. As a result, business resources are diverted to dealing with systemic inefficiencies

instead of going into business expansion and job creation.

There should be transparency in administrative systems, rules and regulations. Entry procedures for goods, services and professional personnel should be simplified, product standards harmonized and intellectual property protection improved.

There should also be mechanisms for settling commercial disputes between governments and businesses in the Asia-Pacific region. At present, we waste a lot of time and money taking commercial disputes outside the region.

We also see a role for APEC in encouraging good business ethics and efficiencies in government procurement practices.

Q. How else can APEC help the private sector?

A. APEC can solidify the economic and political security business needs to grow and flourish. It can also encourage development of stable market economies.

This was made quite clear in a recent study in which political and economic security was ranked as the highest concern by 53 percent of the American CEOs surveyed.

APEC provides an opportunity to construct fair and transparent trade and investment rules which business needs to function most efficiently — everyone playing the same game by the same rules. APEC also provides a forum in which members such as the U.S., Japan and China as well as less powerful economies can engage with each other in constructive discussions, not destructive confrontations.

Clinton Campaigns To Reassure Asians

He Sees No Change in Policy

By Thomas Lippman
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — Campaigning to reassure Asian leaders that his international agenda will survive last week's election, President Bill Clinton asserted Sunday that he did not expect the Republican takeover of Congress to have "any impact on our foreign policy."

The United States does not have a parliamentary system, in which a change of party control in the legislature forces a change in government, Mr. Clinton said at a joint press conference in Manila with President Fidel V. Ramos. The power of the president to represent the United States in foreign affairs, he said, "is quite clear."

Seeking to calm Asian leaders about U.S. policy has become a major item on what was already an ambitious agenda for Mr. Clinton's Asia trip. While he expected to leave behind the domestic political rebuff he suffered in last week's voting to concentrate on foreign policy, he is finding that he cannot escape it entirely because Asian officials and journalists want to talk about it.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, also touring the region, has been peppered with questions from every foreign minister he has met about whether Mr. Clinton can carry through on such initiatives as the nuclear agreement with North Korea, said Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman.

They want "reassurance" before their bosses — including the leaders of China, South Korea, Japan and Indonesia — meet separately with Mr. Clinton here this week, Mr. McCurry said.

"They want to know," he said, "that we intend to remain engaged in the area, and they were interested in the points of commonality on foreign policy between us and the Republicans."

This "commonality," such as a commitment to expanding free trade and U.S. exports, has quickly become a standard theme to argue that much of the administration's foreign policy agenda is acceptable to the newly assertive Republicans.

"I'm convinced that what I'm doing is in the interest of all the American people without regard to party and is supported by leaders of both parties," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Clinton flew here Saturday night to begin the business part of his Asian program after a mostly ceremonial and solemn day in Manila that featured visits to World War II battle sites and tributes to soldiers who fell in that conflict.

While Mr. Clinton was solemn as he visited the U.S. military cemetery in Manila, the largest outside the United States, and emotional as he recounted seeing the grave of a soldier from Arkansas, his home state, he was also relaxed enough to entertain his hosts with his skills on the saxophone.

At a "state luncheon" with Mr. Ramos, attended by Corason C. Aquino, the former president, Mr. Clinton sat in for a few numbers with a jazz band called The Executives, directed by a former foreign minister, Raul Manglapac. The selections: "Sweet Georgia Brown," "Take the A Train" and "Summertime."

Mr. Clinton also played the saxophone at a state luncheon with Mr. Ramos, attended by Corason C. Aquino, the former president, Mr. Clinton sat in for a few numbers with a jazz band called The Executives, directed by a former foreign minister, Raul Manglapac. The selections: "Sweet Georgia Brown," "Take the A Train" and "Summertime."

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BOSNIA: Strange, Sinister Horror

Continued from Page 1

Alia Izbetbegovic and more interested in commerce than war.

Whether Mr. Abdic, who was convicted of fraud by the Yugoslav authorities in the 1980s, is a tyrant bent only on his own enrichment or a benevolent advocate of business and trade as a path to peace remains a bitter point of contention.

What seems clear, however, is that Mr. Abdic commands fierce loyalty from his many followers, who call him "Babo," or "Grandpa," and fled with him out of the Bihac pocket into this bleak area of Croatia under the control of Serbs.

UN officials estimate that 30,000 Muslims took flight from the Bosnian government army, with the largest concentration of them now housed in the chicken farm owned by Mr. Abdic's Agrokomerc food group.

Mr. Abdic lives in nearby Vojnic, where he has started a radio station supported by Serbs who see him as a useful ally against Bosnia's Muslim president.

"We want peace, just peace — we do not want to make war," said Hajrudin Hodzic, a schoolteacher who fled with his wife, Suada, and their 3-month-old son, Alan, when the Bosnian Army took Mr. Abdic's stronghold of Velika Kladusa.

"At first we believed Izbetbegovic when he said he wanted a better life for us," he said. "But then we saw he wanted an Islamic state for Muslims alone, and that is not the life we want."

But she added that soldiers from the V Corps, commanded by Atif Dudakovic, had been acting in a way that made return unattractive, moving into vacated apartments and stealing furniture.

Mr. Songwa estimated that 75 percent of people at the chicken farm would leave and return home if Mr. Abdic allowed them to.

Send Kajdzovic, Mr. Abdic's chief representative at the Batnoga camp, challenged Mr. Songwa to find a single Muslim refugee who would return to Bosnia in the current circumstances.

Before the sale, Christie's had taken the manuscript on tour to Milan, Zurich, Seoul and Tokyo, leading to speculation that the buyer would be from a foreign country. The competing bidder at the auction was Milan's Cariplo Foundation, backed by one of Italy's largest banks.

The news created something of a sensation in Mr. Gates's hometown.

"This bodes well for Seattle," said Mary Gardner Neil, director of the Seattle Art Museum. "I haven't talked to Bill Gates, but we hope that the manu-

We support Abdic because he wants to open things up."

Mr. Hodzic and his family share a small tent with Sabira Beganovic, another Muslim refugee who has a 2-month-old son. Her husband, captured by the V Corps last August, has never seen the boy.

"With Izbetbegovic," she said, "we can never return home."

The Bosnian authorities, who have invited all the refugees to return home and offered all men a six-month reprieve from military duty, say most of these Abdic supporters have been brainwashed or forced into obedience. Their argument is partly supported by UN officials.

"We feel there is a lot of pressure and propaganda from Abdic that effectively compels these people to stay in the chicken farm," said Miske Bos, a UN High Commissioner for Refugees official who oversees this area. "Without a pass signed by Abdic, they cannot return."

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CODEX: Downloading Leonardo

Continued from Page 1

welcomed the news. "It's a good thing," he said. "I'm delighted that the manuscript will stay in the United States, and that it will not go to Seoul or even to Italy, or get hidden away in a vault in Switzerland."

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script will go on public view. I will do everything I can to see that it is displayed at our museum at the earliest possible date."

Computer Art Displays

In June, Mr. Gates told the annual conference of the Association of Art Museum Directors, meeting in Seattle, about his vision of sending artistic images and literature into homes and schools through computer. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Gates's privately held firm, Continuum Productions Corp., licenses and buys sets of images from collections around the world. The company's multimedia archive includes images from art, history, technology, architecture and travel.

The images are paired with text to make reference-oriented software.

TIMOR: Pre-Summit Protests

Continued from Page 1

occupying the embassy compound.

They were making a number of demands, including U.S. intervention to secure the release of the Timorese resistance leader Xanana Gusmao, who is serving a 20-year prison term for actions against the state of Indonesia and illegal possession of firearms.

Mr. Christopher said that the United States would, as in the past, be "raising questions" about East Timor in bilateral meetings with Indonesian officials during a state visit Mr. Clinton will make on Wednesday after the APEC meeting.

But the secretary emphasized that America had much in common with Indonesia, including important trade, security and economic interests.

"So we will raise the questions as we have in the past, at about the same level of intensity as we have in the past," Mr. Christopher said.

The U.S. Embassy said Sunday that despite assurances to the demonstrators from several senior Indonesian officials that there would be no arrests or retaliation as a result of their action, the group was still refusing to leave the compound.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas

GATT: Doubt on China Timetable

Continued from Page 1

and other APEC leaders will hold a summit meeting on Tuesday.

Mr. Clinton said that he hoped the leaders would "embrace a common direction, setting a goal for free and open trade among all our economies."

On a related issue, Mr. Clinton urged Democrats and Republicans to cooperate on approving the new world trade pact. A session of the current Congress is to convene later this month to vote on legislation carrying out the GATT accord.

But the incoming majority leader in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, said that he was "not quite ready" to work with Mr. Clinton to see that GATT is approved before the year of the year.

In a broadcast interview on Sunday, Mr. Dole said it appeared to "a lot of American people" that "we're sort of

Carmen McRae, 74, Jazz Stylist, Is Dead

The Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Carmen McRae, 74, the veteran jazz stylist hailed for her innovative scat singing and sensuous phrasing, died Thursday.

She had been bedridden since suffering respiratory failure four years ago during a show at the Blue Note nightclub in New York. She never performed again.

In December, the National Endowment for the Arts named her one of its masters of jazz, hailing her "instinctive feeling for rhythm, her skillful vocal technique, her innovative scat singing, as well as her relaxed manner of presentation."

A pianist as well as a singer, she was one of jazz's best-known women performers. Her repertoire included "God Bless the Child," a song closely associated with her biggest influence, Billie Holiday; Cole Porter's "I've Got You Under My Skin"; Billy Joel's "New York State of Mind," and Dave Brubeck's "Take Five."

John Volpe, an Ex-Governor of Massachusetts and Envoy BOSTON (Reuters) — John Volpe, 85, a former Massachusetts governor who was also Secretary of Transportation and ambassador to Italy under President Richard Nixon, died on Friday, police said Saturday.

Louis Nizer, Trial Lawyer For Many Celebrity Clients NEW YORK (NYT) — Lou-

is Nizer, 92, the shrewd and voluble trial lawyer who made a career of representing famous people in famous cases and whose autobiography, "My Life in Court," was a best-seller, died here Thursday.

His roster of celebrity clients included Johnny Carson, Charlie Chaplin, Salvador Dali, Eddie Fisher, Alan Jay Lerner, Mac West, the basketball star Julius Erving and Spyros Skouras, once board chairman of 20th Century Fox films.

Dr. James Winston Watts, Brain Lobotomy Pioneer WASHINGTON (AP) —

Dr. James Winston Watts, 90, a neurosurgeon who helped develop the frontal lobotomy of the brain to relieve severe pain and mental disorder, died of cancer here Nov. 7.

With a colleague, Dr. Walter Freeman, Dr. Watts performed the first lobotomy — in which the frontal lobes of the brain are removed — in the United States in 1936. By 1950, they had performed the procedure more than 1,000 times.

Up to 50,000 lobotomies were performed in the United States until 1960, when the development of tranquilizers and anti-depressants made the surgery unnecessary, and it was phased out of practice.

Chief S. O. Adebisi, 80, a pioneer of the Nigerian civil service, former United Nations envoy and university president, died of a stroke Sept. 30 in Abeokuta, Nigeria.

Paul Frame, 80, who illustrated some 200 children's books, including the Nancy Drew and Hardy Boys adventure series, died Tuesday in New York.

Michael O'Donoghue, 54, one of the original writers for TV's "Saturday Night Live," died Tuesday of a massive cerebral hemorrhage, said his wife, Cheryl Hardwick.

COMPLETE & UTTER FAILURE: A Celebration of Also-rans, Runners-up, Never-weres And Total Flops

By Neil Steinberg, 258 pages. \$17.50. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ORIGINAL ideas for books, as for anything else, are rare; good books are rarer still. Good original books are so rare as to make hen's teeth seem commonplace. So raise a glass in celebration of Neil Steinberg, who has written in "Complete and Utter Failure" a good, original book that is also inordinately entertaining.

If anyone else previously published a reasonably comprehensive book about the causes, nature and history of failure, word of it has not reached this quarter; nominations are invited. To be sure, Steinberg mentions in his brief bibliography a publication of seven years ago called "No Way: The Nature of the Impossible," a collection of essays that he calls "a broad and intriguing primer for this rarely addressed topic," but he says that the quality of its articles is inconsistent. That, though, appears to be it.

Steinberg has some useful and perceptive things to say, and even some original ones.

One, which is not original but certainly is true, is that "the second-placers and also-rans [are] sometimes better, more interesting, even more worthy, than those whose combination of luck, effort and circumstance for some reason brought success."

Another, which does have the whiff of originality and is prompted by the long series of unsuccessful assaults on Mount Everest, is that "progressive failure breeds interest... the way more and more people play the lottery as it rolls over week by week, even though their minuscule odds of winning are no better." Yet another, which Steinberg calls "a convenient intellectual tool for categorizing folly," is the syndrome that he defines as follows: "The belief that because something can be done, it will or should be done."

In examining the rich history of corporate failure, Steinberg does acknowledge that failure can in time lead to success, citing such examples of slow lift-off as Jell-O, Kleenex, Pepsi-Cola and Kotex, which is why he declines to pronounce the last rites for laser disks or video telephones. By the same token success can turn into failure: "The heightening of expectation after success happens constantly, even though failure to match exceptional past performance is almost a universal." This helps explain not merely such ephemeral phenom-

ena as Michael Jackson and Madonna but also the failure of many authors to meet the expectations raised by the most successful of their books; this has led not merely to crippling cases of writer's block but also to alcoholism, depression and suicide.

Pause for a moment to contemplate the National Spelling Bee, a publicity campaign for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain that passes itself off as a contribution to American education. Steinberg — who works as a reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times — followed the 1993 bee from early competitions in Chicago to the championship in Washington, where a single winner was crowned after the elimination of 9 million losers. By the end of the experience Steinberg had become thoroughly contemptuous not merely of the bee itself but of the mantra routinely

chanted by its adult managers to the effect that every entrant is a "winner."

Steinberg may be a humorist bordering on a wit, but he is also steeped in the great inescapable truth about the human condition. As he puts it: "Aren't decay and loss and oblivion the way of the world? Science tells us that, no matter who wins the National Book Award, eventually we'll all be part of the same lukewarm, uniformly distributed soup. The fact that Mick Jagger was big, and Andy Pratt wasn't, won't matter a lot then." Whether it is really true that nobody loses all the time is for the deep thinkers to debate, but this is certain: We all lose in the end.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Maria Cristina Hamel, an Italian-Austrian designer living in Milan, is reading "Geschichten vom lieben Gott" ("Stories of God") by Rainer Maria Rilke. "It's a collection of short stories, written as if for children, about how God manifests himself. Because the stories are all set in Russia it reads almost like a travel book."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal the obvious contracts are seven no-trump and seven clubs, both of which succeed if the clubs split 3-2 and fail otherwise. They have a 68 percent chance. But once you think of seven diamonds, it should be clear that this is superior. Since a 13th trick can be maneuvered by ruffing a heart, the club split is not necessary. The contract will fail only if the diamonds split worse than 6-2, or if there is an opening ruff. The contract has an 81 percent chance. Note that it would be worse without the diamond ten, for an opening club lead, from a four-card holding or a singleton, would complicate matters.

Those percentages fall sharply if opposing bidding suggests bad breaks, as it did when the deal was played. West's two-diamond cue-bid showed the major suits. North eventually hit on the desirable seven-diamond contract. This was partly because his partner was eventually forced into rebidding his four-card suit by the cue-bid of three hearts.

The response of five diamonds to four no-trump showed one key card, the club

ace. Then six hearts in response to five no-trump showed two key cards on the next level, which North could tell were the spade king and the diamond queen. He therefore took a shot at seven diamonds, hitting the target.

After the lead of the heart queen, won in dummy, South had no difficulty in maneuvering a heart ruff and drawing trumps to make the grand slam.

NORTH			
♠ A Q 5			
♥ A K 3			
♦ K 8 5 2			
♣ —			
WEST			
♠ J 10 9 7 4 3			
♥ Q J 9 8 3			
♦ 7 5			
♣ —			
EAST			
♠ 6			
♥ 10 4 2			
♦ 8 8 8 3			
♣ J 10 9 7 4			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ K 8 2			
♥ 7 6 5			
♦ Q J 10 2			
♣ A Q 3			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	7 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

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Germany D.M.	700	210
Great Britain £	210	65
Ireland £Ir.	230	68
Italy Lire	470,000	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	14,500
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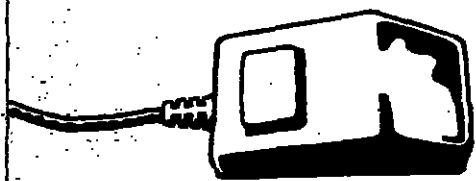
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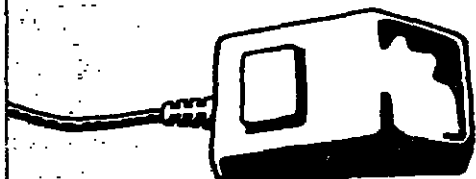
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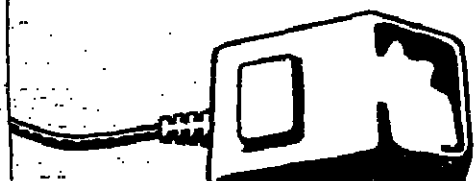
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Stop Arming the Aegean

In recent years U.S. arms have poured into Greece and Turkey, making them two of the biggest recipients of America's lethal largesse. The United Nations arms registry reveals that in 1992 and 1993 the United States turned over 1,163 tanks and 23 combat aircraft to Greece and 1,509 tanks, 54 fighter planes and 28 heavily armed attack helicopters to Turkey. All of these weapons were slated for reduction under the 1990 treaty on conventional forces in Europe. Instead of scrapping them, the Pentagon is giving them away.

What does the United States get in return? Greece continues to impose an economic embargo on Macedonia, threatening to destabilize the newly independent Balkan republic and jeopardize the lives of hundreds of American peacekeepers stationed there. The Greek government has murdered dissent at home, reports Human Rights Watch, rounding up its own citizens who dare to speak out against its machinations in Macedonia.

Turkey, meanwhile, still provides bases for U.S. aircraft to patrol northern Iraq and protect Iraqi Kurds, but it is not enforcing the UN embargo on Iraq vigor-

ously. At the same time, Turkey has escalated its war against its own Kurdish minority, turning southeastern Turkey into a free-fire zone. Turkey may have used U.S.-made Cobra attack helicopters and F-16 fighter planes to depopulate entire villages in an effort to suppress Kurdish separatists. It is also using smaller but no less lethal U.S. arms, not accounted for in the UN registry. So far the fighting has claimed 13,000 lives, according to Human Rights Watch, and forced an equal number of Kurds to seek refuge in Iraq.

The Parliament of Turkish-controlled northern Cyprus, with Ankara's encouragement, has hardened its stance on a settlement in Cyprus. With no resolution in sight there and the ever present risk of a wider war in the Balkans, there is a danger that Athens and Ankara may again come to blows, turning U.S. arms on each other. The Pentagon enthusiastically refers to the flow of arms to Greece and Turkey as "cascading" — as if it were doing what comes naturally. Yet there is nothing natural about arming allies who act increasingly against U.S. interests. The flow of arms to both countries should cease.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Paying for Illegal Aliens

The failure of the federal government either to control illegal immigration or to accept the burden of providing services needed by the millions of individuals who are in America without documents has produced a backlash in the states. Last Tuesday, California overwhelmingly approved Proposition 187, a ballot item barring illegal aliens from receiving almost all publicly funded benefits, including schooling. The initiative will not be enforced right away because, as expected, it has been challenged in both state and federal court. In both forums, judges have issued temporary restraining orders forbidding implementation until the courts can sort out the constitutional question of whether a state can regulate at all in the area of immigration, which is the responsibility of the federal government.

California and a handful of other states do have a genuine problem — and a big one — coping with millions of undocumented residents who need services. Popular support of Proposition 187 cannot automatically be attributed to racism or xenophobia, as many people seem to do; frustration with the federal government's failure to effectively enforce the immigration laws is legitimate. Nor is it insidious to distinguish between immigrants who have come legally, who are a welcome and vital presence in American society, and others who have come in violation of the law.

That said, however, the best way to address this problem is not with a sweeping measure that may be unenforceable. The better alternative is to force the federal government to step up to its responsibilities and provide help. This may have been the real unspoken objective of Proposition 187 supporters, some of whom have already conceded that they may be

on dubious constitutional ground but argue that they are entitled to have their concerns taken seriously in Washington.

Opponents of the proposition are relying on a 1982 Supreme Court case called *Plyler v. Doe*. There, the court ruled, 5 to 4, that Texas could not constitutionally bar the use of state funds for the education of children not legally admitted to the United States. Justice William Brennan, who wrote for the majority, did suggest, however, that the result might have been different if Congress had authorized such a restriction.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, who wrote for the dissenters, pointed out the folly of the Texas law as policy. "It is senseless for an enlightened society to deprive any children — including illegal aliens — of an elementary education... [and] to tolerate creation of a segment of society made up of illiterate persons, many having a limited or no command of our language." (In fact, the children covered by the Texas law were still in the country in 1986 were eligible for amnesty and are presumably now a permanent, legal part of that state's population.)

He found no constitutional problem with the statute, however, and pointed out that the courts are not authorized to strike down laws because they do not meet some standard of desirable social policy. His suggested alternative: "If the federal government, properly charged with deporting illegal aliens, fails to do so, it should bear the burdens of their presence here." If Californians have moved Washington in that direction by their vote on Tuesday, they will have made great progress notwithstanding the fate of Proposition 187.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Yes, Eat Your Spinach

Ever since Popeye hoisted his first can of spinach, American children have squirmed under the threat that "You're not going to leave this table until you eat those vegetables." O.K., so maybe there was virtue in kale and broccoli. But wasn't it possible that telling their progeny to swallow that stuff was just another way for parents to show who was boss? Maybe it was, but no matter. The order was worth obeying. According to two studies in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, chemicals in green and yellow vegetables may protect against macular degeneration, the most common cause of blindness in the elderly, and against heart disease as well.

The compounds, called carotenoids, are what make squash yellow, spinach

green — and a farmer's market in fall as glorious a sight as a stand of maple trees. In one study of 1,899 men with high blood cholesterol, heart attacks and deaths were 36 percent less common among those with high levels of carotenoids in their blood. Another study compared 556 people who had developed age-related macular degeneration with 300 who had not. Those who ate the most dark green, leafy vegetables were 43 percent less likely to have the disorder than those who had eaten the least.

Popeye, then, was probably right. So were generations of cranky parents. But did they follow their own advice? In the land of the pizza, the pancake and the french-fried potato, one doubts it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Litigation for the Masses

We tend to regard litigation as the panacea that will cure all society's ills quickly, painlessly and cheaply. Litigation is not merely our political crutch. It is our opiate, drugging our will to resolve our own problems, person to person. We go to the law these days for such matters as a Cracker Jack box that lacked a prize, the prom date's defection, the lost-and-found lottery ticket.

A colleague of mine once had to devise visitation arrangements for a pet dog, the subject of a bitter intrafamilial ownership contest. Another had to decide if a 15-year-old defendant should give back the

13-year-old plaintiff's birth-control pills. Litigation offers still another sodyme. It helps us fritter away our leisure. From the media frenzy over the von Bulow case, we have moved (I could hardly say advanced) to the ultimate in court coverage, start-to-finish live video dramas starring real stars, like O. J. Simpson.

I wonder when judges, like football referees, will begin to be expected to call time-outs (the courtroom term is "recesses") to let the commercials run.

— From "In Love With Lawsuits," by Massachusetts Superior Court Judge Hilary B. Zobel, in the November 1994 issue of *American Heritage*.

An Opportunity for a Historic International Initiative

By C. Fred Bergsten

WASHINGTON — When they meet in Indonesia on Tuesday, President Bill Clinton and the leaders of the 17 other members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum have an opportunity to launch one of the boldest international economic initiatives in history: the achievement over the next 25 years of free trade and investment in a region that makes up half the world economy and more than 40 percent of world trade.

The first step was taken at last November's initial APEC summit, hosted by President Clinton in Seattle, when the group embraced the concept of "a community of Asia-Pacific economies" and indicated its receptiveness to moving toward free trade.

That event was part of the "trade triple play" 1993, one of the administration's signal policy successes to date, which began with congressional passage of the NAFTA legislation and culminated in the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of global negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This week's APEC summit could initiate an even more dramatic triple play continuing through congressional passage of the GATT package to a commitment to achieve free trade in the Western Hemisphere at the Summit of the Americas to be hosted by the president in Miami on Dec. 10.

The APEC event is potentially the most significant of all. The 18 members include three of the world's largest economies: the United States, Japan and China. Trade among the members accounts for two-thirds of their total trade, a higher degree of regional interdependence than among the members of the European Union despite much closer physical proximity and three decades of integration efforts in Europe.

The APEC initiative has jelled at this time because nations on both sides of the Pacific have concluded that it will significantly advance their interests.

On the Asian side, most countries sell one-quarter to one-third of their exports to the United States, and rely heavily on trade with the United States for their economic vitality. Virtually all rely on the United States to preserve a security balance in the region, providing assurances against future uncertainties such as those generated by a huge and rapidly growing China.

In fact, most of the initiatives for free trade in the region have come from Asians, not from America. President Suharto of Indonesia, the host of this year's summit, has provided most of the leadership in galvanizing the consensus that could emerge at the resort city of Bogor.

For the United States, the deal would provide growing and eventually total access to the largest and most dynamic economies in the world. It would provide an enormous competitive advantage, because America has already eliminated most of its own trade restrictions while barriers remain high in most of Asia — ranging from tariffs of 40 to 50 percent in Indonesia and Thailand to opaque administrative controls in Japan and China.

At the end of the third global conflict of this century, the Cold War, world attention has turned to Asia and the Pacific.

All these obstacles must, of course, be addressed in the liberalization process.

APEC will be especially helpful in promoting market opening and deregulation in Japan. Virtually every Asian country, as well as many Japanese, agree with the twin U.S. goals of reducing Japan's huge trade surplus and eliminating its access barriers. But those same countries and sympathetic Japanese loathe America's tactics of "aggressive unilateralism" more than they like its objectives. Hence they have opposed U.S. efforts, stiffening and justifying the resistance of Japanese bureaucrats and politicians.

An effective APEC would dramatically change the negotiating equation because Japan would confront a collective and hence more powerful call for reform. A similar shift in the bargaining balance would occur in efforts to obtain greater openness in trade policies in China.

Americans must also recall that they have fought three wars in Asia in the past half century. Any chance that a dividing line would be drawn down the middle of the Pacific would raise huge risks for the

United States, as well as for the Asians, on both security and economic grounds. APEC does not discuss security, but its promise of further strengthening the Asia-Pacific economy and creating institutional linkages carries political implications of profound significance.

A further advantage of the pending APEC initiative is that it could prompt an early resumption of global trade liberalization in GATT. Europe is now extending its trade bloc and could eventually encompass as many as 40 countries with 800 million people. It finally accepted the Uruguay Round last December only when the Seattle summit demonstrated that the APEC countries could go their own way if GATT faltered.

And since APEC will offer to extend its liberalization to nonmember countries who are willing to reciprocate — an offer that will be hard to refuse, given the share of the world economy that APEC represents — barriers are quite likely to fall outside as well as inside the region.

Achieving free trade in such a large and diverse region will obviously take time and considerable effort. Hence the Eminent Persons Group of private individuals appointed by APEC governments, which I chair, in response to the mandate given us at Seattle to prepare a comprehensive blueprint for achieving free trade in the region, proposes an extended period to work out and implement the plan. The most industrialized members (such as Japan and the United States) would eliminate their barriers by 2010, the intermediate countries (such as Korea) by 2015, and the least developed (such as Indonesia) by 2020.

The Pacific Business Forum, which comprises two corporate leaders from each member economy, urges a still faster timetable: 2002 for the richer countries, 2010 for the poorer.

Equally important, APEC will undertake a series of "trade facilitation" measures to develop a habit of cooperation among the members that will be needed to work out and faithfully implement the free trade commitment, and demonstrate to the region's business communities that APEC deserves their full support.

This part of the strategy includes an APEC Investment Code, the first comprehensive international understanding of its type, and agreements on industrial stan-

dards and mutual recognition of each other's testing and verification procedures, a valuable lubricant for business.

A third element is an APEC dispute settlement mechanism, to help mediate the tenuous bilateral conflicts that have dotted the region in recent years. Yet another is a common effort on antitrust and competition policies, to help level the playing field throughout the region.

Just as these facilitation measures will pave the way for subsequent liberalization, a political commitment at the summit to achieve free trade in the region will infuse the entire process with political momentum and promote the success of the initial steps.

The economic and security stakes alone clearly justify the APEC initiative. But it has far broader implications. APEC includes countries with per capita incomes ranging from more than \$30,000 in Japan to \$1,000 or less in China and Indonesia. Successful implementation of its free trade commitment would decisively bridge the "North-South gap."

APEC members all embrace market-oriented policies, but they pursue very different brands of capitalism. A successful APEC would subside that potential source of international tension. APEC contains at least five distinctly different cultures; its success would obviate any risk of a "clash of civilizations."

At the end of World War II, the world focus was on Europe and the Atlantic. The leaders of the day built a series of institutional arrangements, in both the economic and security spheres, to avoid repeating the disasters of the previous half century. As we look back at their handiwork 50 years later, they succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

At the end of the third global conflict of this century, the Cold War, world attention has turned to Asia and the Pacific. But there have been no broad-based institutional linkages to bind the two rims of the area together, and to protect against future conflict. APEC offers the potential to provide the economic dimension of that architecture. The leaders at Bogor can take a historic step to launch the process.

The writer is director of the Institute for International Economics. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

America Strikes a Body Blow to the Trans-Atlantic Security Alliance

By Frederick Bonhart

BRUSSELS — The blow struck by the U.S. Congress will not help the oppressed. Instead it will further weaken the foundation of the international house that was intended to bring some measure of stability in the post-Cold War world. It has severely damaged the trans-Atlantic bond that is the basis of the North Atlantic Alliance.

The order from the president to U.S. forces under NATO command to cease to enforce the arms embargo on shipments to the Bosnian government, and to cease to pass intelligence concerning such shipments to the other allies, cuts sharply across allied command arrangements. These have, up to now, been respected since the creation of the allied integrated military structure.

The order also shows complete disregard for the aims and constraints of friends and allies, as well as for those of Russia.

The impression of a U.S. Congress determined to bulldoze its decision through regardless of America's allies was reinforced by the way the information reached NATO. A leaked newspaper story arrived before any official notification.

It seemed to strike Brussels like a bolt from the blue — and yet the Nunn-Mitchell amendment to the defense authorization bill had been well publicized. Congress voted to cut off funds for enforcing the weapons ban as of Nov. 15 if the Serbs did not agree to a peace accord.

An immediate damage-limitation exercise had little effect. NATO Ambassador Robert Hunter addressed an explanatory letter to the NATO secretary-general, copied to his colleagues. Administration officials pointed out the limited nature of the breach. It applied only to certain weapons: Air-to-air, air-to-ground, anti-aircraft, anti-ship guns and missiles, as well as weapons of mass destruction, would continue to be banned.

U.S. forces would monitor the shipments to ensure correct destination, and mixed shipments would be diverted. Also, all U.S. personnel at NATO headquarters, including those supporting the Adriatic operation, would continue to carry out their duties. Finally, it was pointed out that, as most of the illegally imported weapons reached the Bosnian forces by air

or land, the small quantities of lighter weapons now able to enter by sea would be insignificant.

The damage is great, however. In practice, the order means that an element in a military organization — U.S. ships under NATO command, in Operation Sharp Guard enforcing a blockade on former Yugoslavia — will unlawfully disobey part of its orders. Instructions for the operation had been given by the North Atlantic Council, on which America sits with its 15 allies, to its military command chain.

Moreover, the decision undercuts a NATO engagement to carry out a Security Council resolution which was also voted by the United States.

Heavy weapons such as armored vehicles and artillery are not under the continued ban and can be transported by sea in greater quantities than by other means. The reinforcement to Bosnian government forces could therefore be considerable.

If so, the present war will expand, more lives will be lost, more bodies will be torn to pieces, including those of helpless civilians.

As the UN Protection Force will be exposed to unacceptable casualties, contributing countries will withdraw their troops. Warnings to this effect have already been made by senior officials of Britain, France and Spain, the countries which provide most of them. This will impose further intense hardship on populations which now rely largely on those forces for the provision of basic means of survival and the maintenance of a measure of security in some safe areas.

Nor is it likely that the Bosnian forces will achieve a rapid victory. More probably, other parties — Croatia, then Serbia — will become involved, with unforeseeable consequences as potential external backers wade in.

The full damage to the web of international relations has yet to become clear. As far as NATO is concerned, it is very serious. By this action, the U.S. administration has confirmed the accusations of dominance of the alliance voiced frequently by some European critics. Britain will at last recognize the reality of the demise of the special relationship. France will rally the others toward creating an independent European defense organization. Germany will turn another rather toward the federal integration of Europe.

This Monday's meeting of foreign and defense ministers of the Western European Union, at Noordwijk, Netherlands, is likely to make a start in that direction.

The impression is growing that a power-drunk Congress, in control of a weak presidency, is determined to enforce American decisions on the world, regardless of the interests and feelings of friends and allies. The result will be a loss of power and influence by the United States, which will damage not only itself.

The present reaction by America's allies should give the more influential members of Congress cause for reflection that, only superpower though America may be at present, other world power centers are growing in strength. Only by a common harmonious effort with them can the United States maintain the impetus for creating a stable, more peaceful world.

The writer is editor of NATO's *Sixteen Nations*, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to *The International Herald Tribune*.

It's Less a Republican Breakthrough Than a Society-Wide Stalemate

By John B. Judis

WASHINGTON — The election results are likely to usher in an era of political turbulence in America characterized by empty sloganeering, mean-spirited campaigning and the growth of local and national third parties — an era in which neither Democrats nor Republicans can count on stable majorities.

What the 1994 election most clearly signaled was the last gasp of the Democratic majority that has prevailed since 1932. That majority, which controlled Congress and the statehouses even when it ceded the presidency, was based on a coalition among urban ethnic machines, minorities, labor unions and the white South and Southwest.

In 1948, Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats temporarily bolted. In 1968, the Democrats suffered a more permanent reverse, as George Wallace led many Southern whites and some working-class Northerners out of the party to protest Democratic support for racial segregation.

In the late '70s, as international competition forced down real wages and eliminated budget surpluses, the Democrats suffered another wave of defections by voters angered by higher taxes, which they believed were being squandered on new social programs. They became the so-called Reagan Democrats.

These last two splits were fundamental. They removed the basis for a liberal populist alliance between the middle and lower classes and opened the way for a conservative populism directed against immigrants, welfare cheaters and the urban underclass.

Democrats made their share of foreign policy mistakes, but what undermined the party was the voters' perception that it had made irrevocable choices — on spending, taxes, crime, education — between its white middle-class

supporters and its low-income black and Hispanic constituents.

With this dark cloud hanging over them, Democrats lost five of six presidential elections from 1968 to 1988. Except for a six-year hiatus in the Senate, the party maintained power in Congress and the majority of statehouses.

In the South, Democrats continued to win by staying sufficiently to the right of the national party to preserve a share of the older Democratic vote, while gaining the new minority vote against even more conservative Republican opponents.

In House and state legislative races, Democrats were aided by the Republicans' weak local organizations. And they gained the allegiance of well-to-do young voters drawn by the environmental and social movements of the '60s.

After the 1992 election, the Democrats had a fleeting opportunity to revive the party by uniting old Democratic constituencies with the voters who flocked to Ross Perot, wooed by his economic nationalism, fiscal conservatism and calls for political reform in Washington.

But the Clinton administration quickly alienated Mr. Perot and Reagan Democrats by supporting homosexuals in the military, appointing lobbyists and Wall Street heavies to high positions, abandoning the middle-class tax cut and championing a stimulus package directed at cities.

Of course, no other Democrat could have done much better. While Mr. Clinton made obvious tactical errors, he had to address the needs of cities and suburbs, poor and middle class, under the straitened circumstances of a competitive international economy. It is the dilemma that has plagued Democrats since 1968.

Mr. Clinton's victory in 1992,

like Jimmy Carter's in 1976, was a product of unique circumstances — in this case, a powerful third-party challenge and a one-dead Republican incumbent. Tuesday's elections were the culmination of the process that began with Mr. Wallace's defection in 1968 but was interrupted by Watergate and George Bush's ineptitude.

Republicans have finally established a solid congressional beachhead in the South. North Carolina's delegation, which had eight Democrats and four Republicans, now has eight Republicans and four Democrats. Georgia, which had seven Democrats and four Republicans, now has seven Republicans and four Democrats.

The Democrats increasingly resemble a rump version of the old New Deal and Great Society coalition, supplemented by some upper-middle-class suburbanites offended by Republican ties to the religious right.

Democrats can win elections against oddball candidates like Oliver North and Michael Huffington, but in economically devastated California they could not defeat an unpopular Republican governor running on a platform of bashing immigrants.

Does this mean that a Republican realignment has occurred? Not necessarily. Although united against Mr. Clinton, the Republicans are deeply divided among themselves. To some extent, the national Republican Party is the fractious Virginia branch writ large. And these internal differences will grow as the party is forced to govern rather than merely oppose.

Some Republican mayors and governors have proved effective leaders, but the national party lacks the constructive leadership that would allow it to create a national prosperity without exacting

the kind of sacrifices it condemns the Clinton administration for. Newt Gingrich's "Contract With America" was largely a throwback to the campaign platform of 1978, which also promised tax cuts and a balanced budget but led to huge deficits and financial scandals.

Republicans have nothing more to offer Perot voters than the Clinton administration did. The party leadership is thoroughly committed to free trade and has blocked every effort at lobbying and campaign reform. Now that Republicans have won back the House, they will probably back away from their commitment to term limits. Their conservative populism is thematic rather than substantial.

In all likelihood, this election

does not augur a new Republican realignment, but rather more instability. Both parties are likely to remain in the minority while more and more Americans cast about among third parties or abandon politics altogether.

Congress will become more contentious, as it was in the late 19th century, and the results will be much the same: the near impossibility of adopting major social legislation or undertaking comprehensive political reform. It's a situation that cries for change but makes change itself impossible.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Grand Illusion: Critics and Champions of the American Century." He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: French Madagascar

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] France is going to send fifteen thousand men to Madagascar: this will cost her sixty-five millions, but will give her a protectorate over, that is to say practical, if not legal, possession of one of the most fertile islands in the world.

1919: Wet Prohibitionist

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The second appearance of W. E. Johnson, who is called in England "Pussyfoot Johnson," in America's prohibition invasion provoked turbulent scenes. Mr. Johnson was dragged off the platform from which he tried to speak and carried through Trafalgar square as the captive of a crowd of frenzied collegians. The students intended to publicly duck Mr. Johnson into a barrel of

beer, but, deeming the beer too valuable to be used for this purpose, they decided to toss him into the Trafalgar square fountain. Mr. Johnson had intended to lecture on "The How and Why of American Prohibition."

1944: Is Hitler Dead?

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels swung into a campaign to persuade the world that Adolf Hitler is an "excellent, vigorous health" and not a ghost upon whose prestige Heinrich Himmler is trading as the real master of Germany. German news agencies declared that the fact that Himmler, and not Hitler, broadcast the proclamation issued yesterday in Hitler's name "was no way proof" of widespread reports that Hitler was incapacitated or dead.

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British Bonds Give a Royal Performance

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — British government bonds have provided investors with the best return among bonds of major industrial nations in the past three months because of the country's low inflation rate and tough monetary policy.

Gilts, according to an index of seven- to 10-year bonds, gained 1.3 percent in the third quarter, taking interest payments and capital gains into account. That is the best return of any major government bond, including those of the United States and Germany.

German bonds, for example, posted a return of just 0.7 percent in the quarter, while U.S. Treasuries lost 0.8 percent.

Gilts' performance is expected to continue, according to a recent survey of 33 banks. Gilts are likely to be the most profitable major European bond market in local currency terms in the fourth quarter.

"Our forecast is broadly positive for bonds over the next three months," said Terence Frideaux, director of Kemper Investment Management, the London-based fund management subsidiary of Kemper Corp. "We think bonds in general are cheap, and gilts are likely to be

amongst the better performers over the next three months." So far in the fourth quarter, gilts have the best returns of any bond market of the Group of Seven industrial nations. The total return on seven- to 10-year bonds is 2.09 percent in local currency.

Gilts are likely to be the most profitable major European bond market in local currency terms in the fourth quarter.

terms, against a 1.46 percent return for German bunds and negative 1.33 percent for Treasuries.

"There is a good chance now that gilts can perform well, even in isolation from other bond markets," said Bill Clarke, associate director of bond investment at Legal & General Investment Management.

The reason for investor enthusiasm is Britain's benign inflation, which is at a 27-year low of 2 percent as measured by

the retail price index. Inflation is the enemy of bond investors because it erodes the return on such investments as bonds that pay a fixed rate of return.

British monetary authorities appear bent on keeping it that way. Last month, they raised interest rates a half-point to 5.75 percent as a preemptive move against inflation.

If the Bank of England and the Treasury are to be believed, inflation is likely to remain low for some time. The bank now expects underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage payments, to gradually rise toward 2.5 percent over the next two years having originally forecast inflation to rise to just below 4 percent.

The market appears to agree that the British authorities, at least in the short term, may have called inflation nearly right. The yield of the index-linked 2 percent 1996 gilt, whose return is linked to inflation, now stands at 3 percent.

"This bond renaissance in September 1996, when its value will be determined by the retail price index eight months earlier," said Kevin Adams, British bond strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities. "In other words, the market expects inflation to average 3 percent over

the period September 1994 to January 1996." Also helping gilts is that the supply of British bonds is not being bloated by heavy government borrowing. The public-sector borrowing requirement is forecast to fall to around £30 billion this year from £54 billion last year.

Because of the low inflation, tough monetary stance and lower borrowing, the benchmark 15-year bond, which yields 8.65 percent, can provide an investor with a yield after inflation of more than 6 percent. That has made gilts particularly attractive for income-oriented investors such as pension funds.

In a recent Smith New Court/Gallup poll of British institutional investors, the balance of fund managers planning to increase their gilt holdings surged to 47 percent in October from just 4 percent in September.

If British inflation's performance really turns out as good as the Bank of England is suggesting, then there is room to see renewed inflows to gilts from overseas, Mr. Adams said.

So far this year, international investors have not been deterred from buying gilts.

Rate Rise Seems Certain

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — It's 50 on the 15th.

The Treasury bond market has concluded that this is how many basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, the Federal Reserve Board will

raise the interest rate on overnight bank loans when its policy-making committee meets on Tuesday.

"The federal funds rate will rise," said Robert Dow, who manages fixed-income securities at Lord, Abbott & Co. "A 50 basis point rise in the funds rate already is reflected in Treasury bill rates."

The yield on the three-month bill was 5.22 percent Friday, up 32 basis points in the past month even though the Fed has not raised rates since Aug. 16.

The yield on the two-year note is now 7.01 percent, up from 4.28 percent the day be-

fore the Fed raised rates for the first time this year on Feb. 4. "That's a pretty good barometer of interest rate pressure," said Joseph Bench, with New Castle Advisors in White Plains, New York.

A drop in U.S. wholesale prices in October reported by the government last week strengthens the hand of those investors who are expecting only a 50 basis point increase.

The big drop in wholesale prices will "take the edge off people looking for 100 basis points," said Terence Crowe, a trader at Nikko Securities Co. International.

Through October, wholesale-price inflation was running at a 1.2 percent annual rate, compared with 0.3 percent for the first nine months of 1993 and 0.2 percent for all of last year.

Inflation measured by the consumer price index was running at 2.8 percent for the first nine months of the year, compared with 2.5 percent during

the comparable 1993 period and 2.7 percent for all of last year. One signal that people are betting that the Fed is more likely to raise rates soon comes from the narrowing yield gap between two-year Treasury notes and 30-year bonds.

That gap stood Friday at 112 basis points, in from 129 basis points a month ago. A narrowing gap typically reflects increased investor concern that the Fed will soon raise short-term interest rates.

The Fed has raised overnight bank loan rates five times so far this year to 4.75 percent from 3 percent. The Fed's objective is to slow the economy's growth to around 2.5 percent, regarded as the annual rate at which the economy can grow without accelerating inflation.

If the Fed decides to raise rates by more than the expected 50 basis points, it will probably opt for an increase of 1 full point, said Simone Broderick, an economist at Citibank.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by CS First Boston Limited, London, Tel: (071) 516 40 25. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Nov. 11.

Canadian Dollars

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REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
 Call for Tenders for the Editing and Supply of School Books for Technical and Vocational Education

The Republic of Lebanon has received financing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards payment for the contract to be awarded for the editing and supply of school books for the Technical Baccalaureate Level (BT), a three year program, and for eight specialties (electricity, electronics, industrial mechanics, car mechanics, airconditioning, topography, civil engineering and drafting).

Firms who have already implemented similar projects in at least one arab country or three other countries outside their home country in short periods and under tight control are invited to apply.

Bids must be in accordance with the bidding documents available at CDR offices against the sum of 500 US\$ in the form of a banker's certified check in the name of the Council for Development and Reconstruction starting Monday November 14, 1994 and are to be returned before twelve o'clock noon (Beirut local time) on Wednesday December 28, 1994 at the following address:

Council for Development and Reconstruction
 Talet El Serail
 Beirut - Lebanon

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International Herald Tribune, Monday, November 14, 1994

Page 11

CAPITAL MARKETS

Medium-Term Financing Gains Investor Preference

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — While bonds remain the largest single source of financing on the international capital markets, the fastest growing sector — with activity so far this year running at more than double the pace of a year ago — is medium-term notes.

Financial Market Trends, published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, says new medium-term note programs in the first nine months totaled \$157.4 billion — raising the total outstanding in this fledgling market to \$259 billion. That's still a far cry from the more than \$2 trillion of outstanding international bond issues. But the factors fueling the "spectacular" increase in medium-term notes remain in place and

"undoubtedly will spur" the continued expansion of this sector, the report said.

Note programs provide borrowers tremendous flexibility to tailor new issues in terms of currency, maturity and size — exactly matching the prevailing demand of investors. Originally, there was no underwriting involved as banks managing these programs simply matched borrowers and lenders.

Increasingly, however, note issuance is being underwritten by banks buying the paper from the issuer and then looking to place it with investors. As a result, the study said, the distinction between notes and Eurobonds is blurring. The report cites market sources as estimating that "around half of new MTN issuance has been made in the form of underwritten Eurobonds" using documentation of the note program.

About 94 percent of these notes are issued by borrowers within the OECD. So far this year, the largest programs are from borrowers in Japan, with \$22.9 billion, followed by Sweden, with \$22.2 billion, and Germany, with \$18.6 billion.

The report suggested that activity in the note market may account for the 20.3 percent drop in bond issuance by private-sector OECD companies as well as for the 25 percent decline in bond issuance by OECD governments.

Overall, the volume of international bonds in the first nine months is down 13 percent. Within this total, straight bonds are down 27 percent, equity-related issues were about unchanged and floating rate notes were up 53 percent.

Banks were the largest issuers of bonds, accounting for 30 percent of this year's volume. German banks were the largest single group, raising \$27 billion. They were followed by British banks, with a volume of \$16.7 billion, and Dutch banks, with \$10.5 billion. Germans were the largest users of the bond market, raising \$32.1 billion in the first nine months. Americans were in second place.

See BONDS, Page 13

Lubbers 'Available' For Top Job At OECD

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid a stalemate over the choice of a new secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, member governments have begun pondering a new slate of candidates led by Rijkman Groenendaal, the former Dutch prime minister.

Although he remains an undeclared candidate for the job, Mr. Groenendaal, 55, would be "available" to serve as head of the Paris-based economic think tank, according to Hans van Mierlo, the Dutch foreign minister.

Mr. van Mierlo stressed in an interview on Sunday that his government had not lobbied openly for Mr. Groenendaal, who served as prime minister of the Netherlands for 12 years and who stood as a candidate earlier this year for the presidency of the European Commission. He said, however, that Mr. Groenendaal would be "an excellent candidate, who could count on the unqualified backing of the Netherlands government."

Since June, the 25 member countries of the OECD have been unable to decide between the candidacies of Donald Johnston, a former Canadian politician, and Jean-Claude Paye, the French candidate who ended 10 years in office on Sept. 30.

Last month the United States firmly rejected a compromise proposal by France and Canada that would have allowed Mr. Paye to stay on for another two years, to be succeeded by Mr. Johnston.

An official at the OECD said that both Mr. Paye and Mr. Johnston were coming to be seen by diplomats as "damaged goods" and that the only way to break the deadlock appeared to be to come up with a new list of candidates.

On Sunday Mr. van Mierlo said that his government had been supporting Mr. Paye, the official candidate of the European Union, "in a show of solidarity with our European partners." But he termed the idea of a deal allowing both Mr. Paye and Mr. Johnston to serve as "fraught with pernicious consequences for this important organization."

A U.S. official confirmed that the names of Mr. Lubbers and three other new candidates had been discussed in Washington and other world capitals in recent days.

The other names now circulating for the OECD job are those of Henning Christophersen, the outgoing EU economics commissioner from Denmark, Hisashi Owada, Japan's ambassador to the United Nations and the father of Crown Prince Akihito.

See OECD, Page 13

Bullying Bureaucracy Foreigners Help to Open Japan Media

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — When Itochu Corp. paid \$500 million two years ago for a small stake in a company dominated by Time Warner Inc. and the telephone company U.S. West Inc., the investment seemed a smart way to acquire software, technology and experience that would help the Japanese trading company pioneer multimedia in Japan.

But the foreign partners will be playing another, equally important role as the heavy-

companies to prosper as traditional activities die out.

The realization of their plans, however, will hinge to a great extent on deregulating laws that have stunted development of multimedia in Japan. In particular, they want Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., a former government monopoly that continues to dominate the market, to open up its network to outsiders.

The companies have thus become key agents of deregulation in Japan and natural allies of foreign media companies. "Their future growth potential is really up to the bureaucracy," said Leon Rapp, an analyst at Baring Securities.

Pioneering a new field such as multimedia comes naturally to the companies, but it also comes by default.

Japan's electronics manufacturers, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Sony Corp., have bought Hollywood studios that will provide content for multimedia networks. But development of domestic networks per se is made difficult by their need to focus resources in technological developments.

Likewise, Japan's big telecommunications equipment makers NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. are consumed by the need to stay competitive in semiconductors and other cash-devouring businesses. Nor can they afford to be seen as competitors to NTT, their biggest customer.

NTT, for its part, has no interest in providing programming. The government is also loathe to give the behemoth free rein in setting up multimedia networks.

Itochu, which had sales of 16.133 trillion yen (\$165 billion) in the year through March, has taken the lead in the race to develop multimedia markets in Japan.

Including its 1992 investment for a 5.6 percent stake in Time Warner Entertainment, the company has plowed nearly \$1 billion into a broad-based strategy that includes satellite television, cable TV, program production and an 18 percent share of the international telephone company, International Digital Communications Inc.

Although it is redundant to invest in cable and satellite system delivery systems, analysts say Itochu's strategy makes sense because

See MEDIA, Page 13

Japan Says U.S. Is Unclear on Car Trade Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Ryutaro Hashimoto, the international trade and industry minister of Japan, charged the United States on Sunday with failing to coordinate its response to his offer to revive stalled auto trade talks.

Mr. Hashimoto said Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, and Ronald H. Brown, the commerce secretary, had responded differently to the latest offer during separate talks with the two men at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

"Let me say first of all that I had a big fight in a very friendly atmosphere," he told a seminar, noting that Walter Mondale, the former vice president who is now ambassador to Japan, was present at both meetings.

Mr. Hashimoto said he made the same set of proposals to both men in a bid to resume negotiations on the auto trade, the most difficult area in bilateral economic talks.

But he added that while Mr. Kantor said the Americans "could start talking" on the basis of the latest offer during talks on Thursday, Mr. Brown said in subsequent talks Sunday that he "could not" accept the Japanese proposal.

"I believe the American government is imposing two different ideas," Mr. Hashimoto said. "Who has more power — Ambassador Kantor or Secretary Brown?" he asked.

The United States is seeking access to Japanese auto dealerships for Detroit's Big Three

automakers — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — according to Mr. Brown. Washington also wants Japan's major auto companies to come up with a voluntary plan to buy U.S. auto parts.

Japanese officials said earlier that Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Kantor had agreed Thursday to resume talks on opening the Japanese market for flat glass on Dec. 5 although they failed to set a timetable for relaunching the auto talks.

Under the so-called framework agreement reached between leaders of the two countries last year, the auto talks are being carried out by Mr. Hashimoto's ministry and the commerce departments.

Japan's \$4.5 billion market for flat glass, used by the construction and auto industries, is second only to that of the United States, according to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Autos and auto parts account for about two-thirds of Japan's \$60 billion annual trade surplus with the United States.

An auto deal is seen as key to reducing the imbalance and deflating tensions between the economic powerhouses.

The United States has long accused Japan of playing by its own rules when it comes to cars, but is looking for foreign rivals.

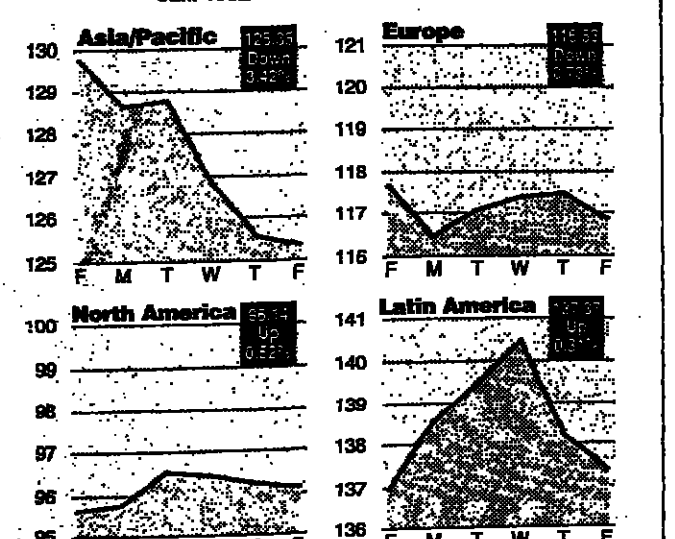
For its part, Tokyo concedes there are problems in the sector but in large part blames the Big Three U.S. producers for failing to make cars that suit the Japanese way of life.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending November 11, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close			
11/14/94	11/11/94	11/10/94	% change
Energy	113.32	118.87	-4.57
Utilities	128.10	128.97	-0.67
Finance	113.80	116.13	-2.18
Services	117.57	119.42	-1.47
Capital Goods	115.56	118.79	-2.72
Raw Materials	139.93	139.97	-0.03
Consumer Goods	104.80	105.43	-0.60
Miscellaneous	122.94	125.48	-2.02

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Taiwan, Hong Kong and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates			
11/14/94	11/11/94	11/10/94	% change
Australia	1.375	1.370	0.36
Canada	0.715	0.710	0.70
France	6.545	6.540	0.76
Germany	1.365	1.360	0.36
Italy	1.365	1.360	0.36
Japan	109.50	109.00	0.46
Netherlands	2.205	2.200	0.23
New York	1.000	1.000	0.00
Portugal	204.80	204.30	0.25
Spain	166.36	165.86	0.30
Sweden	8.480	8.475	0.59
Switzerland	1.485	1.480	0.34
Taiwan	24.60	24.55	0.20
UK	1.545	1.540	0.32
US	1.000	1.000	0.00

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Other Dollar Values			
11/14/94	11/11/94	11/10/94	% change
China	8.275	8.270	0.60
India	47.80	47.75	0.10
Indonesia	1,550	1,545	0.32
Korea	1,000	995	0.50
Malaysia	3.80	3.79	0.26
Philippines	48.00	47.95	0.10
Singapore	1.365	1.360	0.36
Taiwan	24.60	24.55	0.20
Thailand	50.00	49.95	0.10
Vietnam	2,000	1,995	0.25

Real Sales but Virtual Profit

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

BRISTOL, England — What do you call a five-year-old company with 70 employees and \$2.1 million (\$3 million) in revenue for the first half of the year? In the virtual reality business, you call it the entrenched titan of the industry.

"I guess that says this is a pretty small and new industry," conceded Pierre duPont, marketing director of Division Group PLC, the fast-growing maker of hardware and software for virtual reality systems.

Five years ago Division consisted of four young men, all in their middle and late 20s, working out of a farmhouse in a town called Chipping Sodbury. Three of them had just left the big European semiconductor maker INMOS Ltd. and the fourth, Charles Grimsdale, had just left the British software house Perihelion.

All were well qualified as technology wizards, but only one had the slightest acquaintance with management. It was Mr. Grimsdale's experience helping to manage his family's 450-acre dairy and cereals farm that made him the logical and unanimous choice as Division's managing director.

"We all felt stifled and wanted to do the things we wanted to do — things like computer graphics," said Phil Atkin, one of the original gang of four and now Division's director of entertainment projects. Two years after its founding, the company had grown to 18 employees, big enough to move into new quarters on two floors of a small building in a Bristol office park. Now that base has expanded to encompass two entire buildings.

It was an expansion fueled in part by the company's first share issue, in May, which raised \$5 million and valued the company at \$13 million.

Six months later, Division is valued on paper at \$44 million and its clients include companies ranging from Glaxo Holdings PLC in Britain to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan and McDonnell Douglas Corp. in the United States. "We have exceeded our expectations," Mr. Grimsdale said.

But he said the company's growth has not made his job any easier. Despite Division's success, the company remains deeply immersed in red ink. While revenue for the first half of the year reached a record, so did the company's loss. In the first half of the year, Division posted a loss of \$945,000, which the company blamed on expenses related to its huge expansion in staff and facilities.

Division's founders remain sanguine. In its most significant deal to date, in July the company was selected by Hewlett-Packard Co. as its virtual reality partner. In addition to collaborating on developing technology, Division will sell its own virtual reality systems through Hewlett-Packard to be connected to its computers. The combined hardware and software systems will sell from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each.

Just last month, Division scored its biggest single contract to date, a \$2 million order from Virtual World Entertainment Inc. of Chicago. Under that contract, Division will supply the Chicago-based entertainment company with systems to run its Battle Tech game.

More specifically, it will provide the technological fuel to enable computer game junkies to go into Virtual World's game centers, don headsets equipped with twin television screens and take up their data guns.

For Division, which had long eschewed projects on the entertainment end of the virtual reality business, it marked a major departure. "People see entertainment as a lowering of standards," Mr. Atkin said. So far, Division has designed systems that do everything from allowing Gulfstream Aerospace International Corp. to design the interior of its corporate jets to allowing Glaxo to design new drugs, molecule by molecule.

"Frankly, I think part of our problem with entertainment was just that we did not know how to do it," Mr. Atkin said. To overcome that problem he spent much of his summer in Chicago, perfecting programs to get virtual explosions and virtual flames up to a reasonable semblance of the real thing.

In the process, Mr. Atkin reclaimed a lesson that has been repeatedly pounded into his head in his five years as a corporate executive. "At the end of the day the consumer is the only one that counts, even if it means losing sleep and spending a lot of time in Chicago," he said.

China Details Market Reform

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China has formulated a plan to open its stock markets to foreign investors to raise more capital and bring the markets more in line with international practices, an official report said Sunday.

The state-owned Business Weekly reported that the China Securities Regulatory Commission has drawn up a three-point plan. The plan would allow a greater number of state-owned enterprises to issue B shares, which are sold only to foreigners, and H shares, which are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. The A-share market, which is currently restricted to Chinese investors, would be gradually opened to foreigners.

Foreign securities institutions in China, meanwhile, would be permitted to handle offshore business under the proposed plan.

Nie Qingping, of the securities commission's overseas market department, said that internationalizing China's fledgling securities markets was a long-term priority. But he did not give a time frame for implementation of the reforms.

The commission is currently experimenting with the listing of Chinese enterprises on over-

seas exchanges, Mr. Nie said. So far, 11 companies have listed in Hong Kong, issuing 6.3 million H-shares with an initial value of 13.34 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.73 billion).

China's two stock markets were established four years ago, with the first issue of B shares in 1991. By the end of last year, 42 companies had issued a total of 3 billion B shares, raising a combined \$1.3 billion from the issues.

■ Chinese Inflation Set to Exceed 20%

China's inflation will rise above 20 percent this year, the highest level since economic reforms were launched 15 years ago, according to an official forecast published Sunday in The China Daily and reported by news agencies.

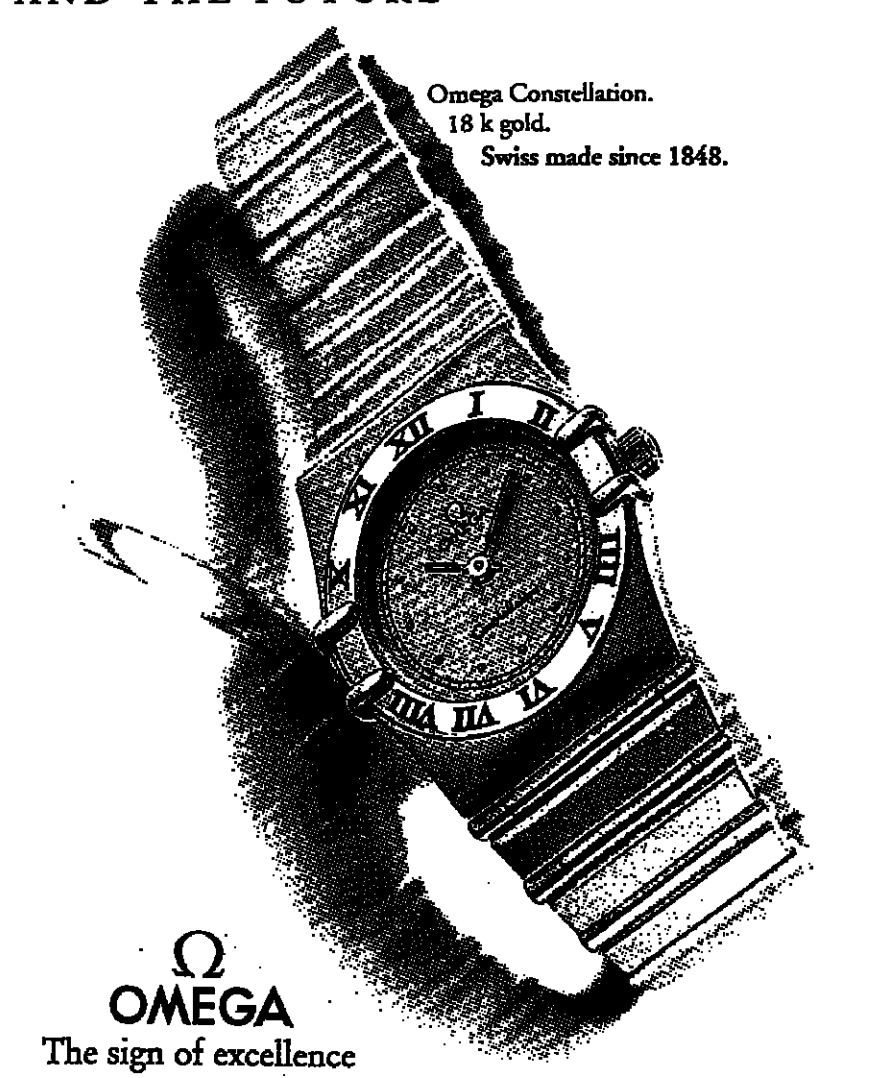
The forecast by the State Information Center underscored the failure of a 17-month drive to restrain an overheating economy that has averaged 13 percent growth over the past two years.

The Chinese government pledged in January to keep inflation under 10 percent in 1994, compared with 14.7 percent in 1993. The target was raised midway as authorities launched a campaign to keep price increases below 15 percent.

(AFP, Reuters)

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to maturity. The legal framework surrounding Pfandbriefe has an unsurpassed record for endurance, offering investors a fixed-interest D-Mark instrument of quality – plus yields generally higher than German Treasury bonds (Bunds). Sound reasons why Pfandbriefe, at nearly DM 1 trillion at year-end 1993, amounted to 40 % of Germany's entire bond market.

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Consolidated trading ended Friday, Nov. 11.

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 11.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Norris Stripped of Title At King's Extravaganza

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Terry

Norris of the United States

has been stripped of his World

Boxing Council superwelterweight

title after fouling Luis Santana

of the Dominican Republic in

an ugly contest that was as

much theater as it was boxing.

The fight, and its sudden end

2 minutes and 2 seconds into

the fifth round Saturday night,

marked both a high and a low

point in a marathon string of

five world title fights put on by

the flamboyant promoter Don

King.

Norris lost his title on a dis-

qualification after allegedly

punching Santana as the

challenger was trapped against

the ropes.

Santana slumped to the can-

vas, where he lay on his back for

about five minutes before being

taken out of the ring on a

stretcher.

But as Santana lay with his

eyes open in the ring, the ring

doctor, Horacio Ramirez, could

be heard telling him: "Come

on, don't act, get up."

Referee Mitch Halpern of the

United States waved the fight

over, saying the foul disquali-

fied Norris. The three judges

had the bout even after four

rounds.

"I saw him lying there and I

knew my title was gone," Norris

said.

In an action-packed night be-

fore a crowd of about 10,000 at

the Plaza Mexico, the capital's

famous bull ring, Humberto

Gonzalez of Mexico overcame a

strong challenge from Michael

Carballo of the United States

and retained his WBC and IBF

light flyweight title on a split

decision.

Mexico's Ricardo Lopez held

onto his WBC straw-weight ti-

tle, easily disposing of compa-

triot Javier Vargas for the lat-

est in a string of 38 unbroken

victories. The fight was stopped

when Vargas started to stagger

in the eighth round.

In one of two World Boxing

Association title fights, Genaro

Hernandez of the United

States, nursing an injured right

hand, retained his junior light-

weight title with a unanimous

decision against challenger Jim-

my Garcia of Colombia.

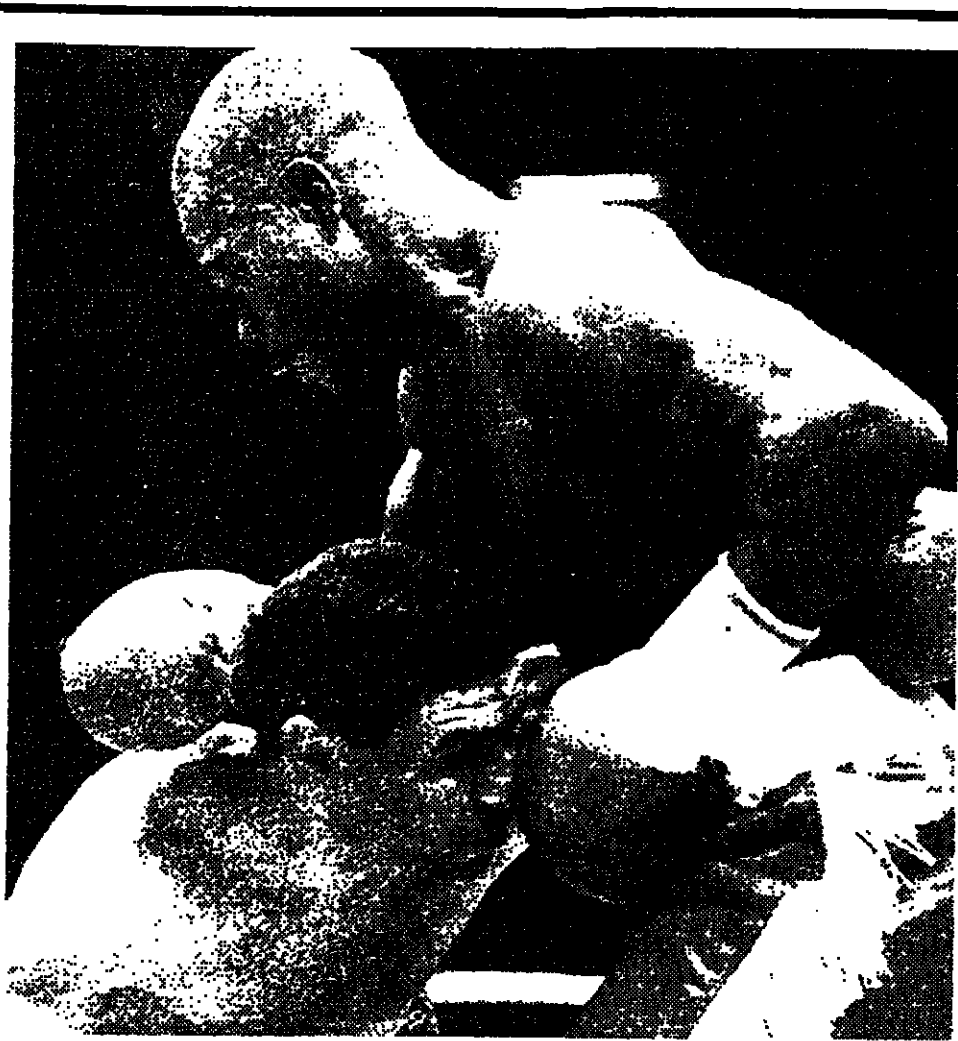
Orlin Norris floored fellow

American James Heath with 2

minutes, 46 seconds gone in the

second round to keep his cru-

seweight title.



Terry Norris, right, and the punch that cost him his WBC superwelterweight title.

Webber Appears Close To Playing for Bullets

By Leonard Shapiro

and Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Chris

Webber, the No. 1 pick in the

1993 National Basketball Asso-

ciation draft and last year's

rookie of the year, has said he

wants to play for the Washing-

ton Bullets this season if his

contract problems with the

Golden State Warriors cannot

be resolved.

"A lot of teams have made

inquiries about me," Webber

said Saturday in a telephone

interview from his home here in

the East Bay. "But the Bullets

are the only one I'm interested

in. The only one."

Source familiar with the dis-

cussions said Webber and the

Bullets have reached "an under-

standing" on a contract that

would be acceptable to both

sides, and that the next move is

up to Golden State.

The Warriors must decide if

they're going to continue to try

to make a deal that would make

Webber happy. That seems in-

creasingly unlikely because, ac-

cording to sources, Webber met

with the team's new manage-

ment last Sunday and told them

he wouldn't play for the team as

long as Don Nelson was still the

coach.

Now the Warriors must de-

cide if they're going to trade the

player they once planned to

build their franchise around.

It appears the Bullets are

willing to part with Tom Gug-

liotta and a first-round draft

choice. The Warriors want

Gugliotta, but it's unclear

whether they want Juwan How-

ard, the Bullets' first-round

pick, or a future draft choice as

the second part of the deal.

Webber also said Saturday he

was "very excited" about the

prospect of playing with How-

ard, his former teammate at the

University of Michigan.

"I'd love to play with Juwan

again," Webber said. "That

would make going to Washing-

ton even better."

Howard, the fifth pick in last

June's draft, still is unsigned.

But Webber's personal advisor,

Fallasha Erwin of Detroit, said

that "if there would be a trade,

the basis of it has to be that

Juwan has to be there in Wash-

ington. The trade would not in-

clude Juwan Howard.

Webber, 21, invoked an es-

cape clause this summer to void

the final 14 years of his \$7.44

million contract with the War-

riors. He is now a restricted free

agent, meaning that any other

NBA team can offer him a con-

tract, with the Warriors having

the right to match it and retain

his services.

Webber said Saturday that

"this is not about money. I just

want to enjoy basketball again."

Webber had problems last

year with Nelson, Nelson, also

the Warriors' general manager,

has offered to give up coaching

if it meant Webber would re-

sign with Golden State.

Although Webber declined

to talk about that Saturday, he

said Nelson "knows I never

wanted him to be fired. I've

never said it was a situation

where it's him or me. I just want

to talk to him, just me and him,

but I haven't felt like that's go-

ing to happen."

At the same time, Webber

also said, "My first love is still

Golden State. Before any of

these inquiries about me, I real-

ly thought I'd be here for a long

time. It's not like I called Wash-

ington myself. I'm not the one

who's in the driver's seat here."

Baseball Owners Preparing New Proposal for Players

Washington Post Service

RYE BROOK, N.Y. — As major league

baseball's labor negotiations recessed with a

glimmer of hope, management sources said team

owners had begun working out the details of a

taxation system that will be the foundation of a

new proposal to be made to the union when talks

are resumed Thursday in Washington.

Representatives of the owners and players

spent only about 15 minutes together behind

closed doors Saturday, the third consecutive day

of meetings under the direction of special medi-

ator W.J. Ury. But the principals departed ex-

pressing renewed hope that a settlement to end

the three-month-old strike is at least possible.

"This has been going on for a long time,"

Ury said.

He said "I've done my utmost to encourage the

owners to take the players' concerns into consid-

eration" when formulating the new proposal.

SIDELINES

Pakistan to Host '97 Muslim Games

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan said Saturday it will

host Olympic-style games for Muslim women in 1997 in the

eastern Punjab capital of Lahore.

The first Muslim women-only games were held in Tehran in

1993. Faezeh Hashemi, the daughter of Iran's President Hashemi

Rafsanjani, said in Islamabad that "Islam approves of women

taking part in physical exercise ... healthy women produce

healthy children."

(Reuters)

For the Record

Croatia Zagreb has been banned from European soccer for a

season and its coach, Miroslav Blazevic, for 18 months for

unsportsmanlike conduct at the Cup Winners' Cup match at

Auxerre on Sept. 29.

The 1995 Giro d'Italia cycling race, organizers said, will include

two stages outside Italy, the 236-kilometer 15th stage from Val

Senales to Lenzheide in Switzerland and the 202-kilometer 19th

stage from Mondovi to Briançon in France.

(Reuters)

Mavericks Mashburn and Jackson Rope Bulls

The Associated Press

With Jamal Mashburn and Jim

Jackson playing at a gallop, the rest

of the Dallas Mavericks hung on for

a joy ride.

Mashburn set a team record with

50 points and Jackson added a ca-

reer-high 38 as the Mavericks beat

the Bulls, 124-120, in overtime Satur-

day night in Chicago, snapping a 12-

game losing streak against the Bulls.

"Usually I've had two good scor-

ers on teams that I coached, but not

that took on the scoring load like

these guys did tonight," said Dal-

las's coach, Dick Motta. "I guess we

kind of went with them. Sometimes

you've just got to ride those horses."

Jackson sparked Dallas with sev-

en points in OT, and he had 16 in

the fourth quarter. Mashburn had

17 in the first quarter.

Mashburn's previous National

Basketball Association high was 37

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

points, which he scored twice last

season when he was a rookie.

The Dallas team record of 49 was

set by Mark Aguirre against Phila-

delphia on Jan. 28, 1985.

Magic 116, 76ers 103: Shaquille

O'Neal had 28 points, 12 rebounds

and a season-high six assists and

Orlando dominated the boards in

Philadelphia.

O'Neal punctuated his night with

eight fourth-quarter points, all on

slam dunks, as the Magic pulled

away with a 15-6 spurt for a 109-91

lead with 4:13 left in the game.

Philadelphia's Jeff Malone led all

scorers with 30 points, while the

76ers got another good game from

Shawn Bradley, who had 12 points

and nine rebounds.

Rockets 100, Nets 84: Hakeem

Olaajunwa had 31 points, 10 re-

bounds and five blocks as unbeaten

Houston defeated the Nets in East

Rutherford, N.J.

The Rockets, who opened last

season with 15 straight victories,

haven't lost a game in November

since Nov. 28, 1992, when they

dropped a 108-99 decision to the

Utah Jazz.

Bullets 109, Heat 99: Rex Cham-

ber scored 30 points and set a team

record with eight 3-pointers as

Washington ruined Miami's home

opener.

Chamber made 8 of 14 from 3-

point range to break the old mark

of six set by Michael Adams against

San Antonio on Dec. 18, 1991.

Spurs 101, Knicks 82: David

Robinson scored 35 points and

grabbed 13 rebounds in San Anto-

nio as the Spurs handed New York

its first loss of the season.

J.R. Reid had 15 points. Elliott

added 14 and Willie Anderson

chipped in with 13 for San Antonio,

which announced before the game

that forward Dennis Rodman was

taking a paid leave of absence.

Suns 108, Clippers 101: Dan Ma-

jerle scored 13 of his 33 points in the

third quarter, leading Phoenix

MONDAY SPORTS



Penn State's Freddie Scott racing away from Scott Turner of Illinois to score in the first half in Champaign, Illinois.

Bledsoe and Patriots Charge Back To Stun the Vikings in OT, 26-20

The Associated Press
It was an amazing finish to a stunning comeback performance by Drew Bledsoe against one of the National Football League's best teams.

The New England quarterback's 14-yard overtime pass to Kevin Turner gave the Patriots a 26-20 victory on Sunday over the Minnesota Vikings, who had seemed headed for a runaway win after the first half in Foxboro, Massachusetts. Bledsoe set NFL records of 45 completions and 70 attempts. He threw for 426 yards and three touchdowns as the Patriots overcame deficits of 20-0 late in the first half and 20-10 with less than three minutes left in the fourth quarter.

The old records were 68 passes by Houston's George Blanda on Nov. 1, 1964, and 42 completions by the New York Jets' Richard Todd on Sept. 21, 1980.

New England (4-6) broke a four-game losing streak. Minnesota (7-3) had its four-game winning streak snapped after outgaining the Patriots 286 yards to 89 in the first half and opening a 20-0 lead.

Trailing 20-10, Bledsoe threw a 5-yard touchdown pass to LeRoy Thompson with 2:21 left in the fourth quarter. The Vikings couldn't get a first down on their next series, and Bledsoe led the Patriots from their 39-

yard line to Matt Bahr's tying 23-yard field goal with 14 seconds remaining.

New England got the overtime kickoff and began at its 33. The Patriots scored just 4:10 later on Bledsoe's sixth completion in six OT attempts. It came one

NFL ROUNDOUP

play after he sneaked 2 yards for a first down on third down.

Turner got behind linebacker Carlos Jenkins in the left corner of the end zone for the winning catch.

Bengals 34, Oilers 31: Limping severely on a bruised ankle that required X-rays in the fourth quarter, Jeff Blake threw four touchdowns passes and a 50-yard completion before Doug Pelfrey hit a 40-yard field goal as time ran to stop Houston in Cincinnati. It was Cincinnati's second straight victory.

The victory added to the already immense legend of Blake — a 166th draft pick in 1992 who won AFC offensive player of the week honors last week by throwing for 387 yards in only his second NFL start. His encore was simply fairy tale as he bounced off the X-ray table to lead two late drives on his bruised left ankle.

The Oilers (1-9) were on the verge of breaking their losing streak — now at six games — when Billy Joe Toller threw a

5-yard touchdown pass to Webster Slaughter for a 31-24 lead with 5:51 left. Blake was carted to the locker room for X-rays on his ankle during Houston's go-ahead drive.

He returned to a standing ovation, bounded off the cart and led the Bengals to a triumph that erased their tag as the NFL's worst team — the Oilers now bear that title.

Saints 33, Falcons 32: Rookie Mario Bates kick-started the New Orleans Saints running attack, then Morten Andersen kicked them to victory against visiting Atlanta.

Andersen's 39-yard field goal with eight seconds left gave the Saints the victory and overshadowed six field goals by Atlanta's Norm Johnson.

But the victory was fueled by Bates, who ran for 141 yards and two touchdowns in his first NFL start. He also had three receptions for 28 yards.

Chargers 14, Chiefs 13: After Joe Montana threw an interception deep in Chiefs territory in the fourth quarter, Stan Humphries hit a wide-open Duane Young with a short TD pass to lift visiting San Diego (8-2) to the victory and a two-game lead over Kansas City (6-4) in the AFC West.

The Chargers had been killing themselves all day and had snapped the ball in Kansas City territory only once when Dar-

ren Carrington intercepted a ball that glanced off Lake Dawson's hands and returned it to the 8.

On third-and-goal from the 5, Humphries tossed the game-winning toss to Young, standing alone in the corner of the end zone.

Montana was working without his best running back, blocker and pass-catcher, but the Chargers committed four turnovers in the first half as the Chiefs seized a 13-0 lead.

Neither Marcus Allen nor tackle John Elway suited up for the Chiefs, limiting Montana's options in the passing game. Early in the second quarter, Willie Davis, the Chiefs' leading receiver, left with a sprained knee.

Browns 26, Eagles 7: In Philadelphia, Cleveland limited the Eagles to 288 yards and a touchdown while Matt Stover kicked four field goals.

Mark Rypien, 12-of-30 for 158 yards, threw a 3-yard touchdown pass to Mark Carrier and Ernest Byner scored on a 4-yard run to give Cleveland (8-2) its seventh victory in its last eight games.

In losing for the first time in their last seven home games, the Eagles (7-3) got their only score on a 15-yard Vaughn Hebronn touchdown run in the second quarter.

Randall Cunningham, whose streak of winning starts at Veterans Stadium was stopped at 20, was 22-of-38 for 195 yards and threw his ninth interception of the season. He was also sacked twice.

Cunningham also fumbled late in the third quarter after the Eagles, trailing by 12, had driven to the Cleveland 13. Don Griffin recovered for the Browns, who used the turnover to drive for Byner's touchdown early in the fourth quarter.

Cardinals 10, Giants 9: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Steve Buehler overcame an inconsistent performance thanks to Bryan Reeves' superb 9-yard catch at the back of the end zone with 1:39 to play, as Arizona extended New York's longest losing streak since 1980 to seven games.

The slide is the longest of Dan Reeves' 14-year coaching career and it came in a game in which the Giants (3-7) squandered a 9-0 halftime lead and saw the Cardinals (4-6) rally to win for the first time at Giants Stadium since 1983.

The Cardinals, who limited New York to 56 second-half yards, drove 54 yards in eight plays following a punt. Buehler was 4-for-7 for 53 yards, connecting with Randall Hill for 25 and 11 yards and Gary Clark for 8 to give Arizona a first down at the New York 9.

He misfired on first and second down and, after taking the Cardinals' final timeout, scrambled to his right and lofted a pass to Reeves, who leaped high to catch the ball.

Bears 17, Dolphins 14: Chicago scored its first touchdown on a bizarre fake field goal, and Kevin Butler won a last-minute kicking duel against Pete Stoyanovich to win in Miami. Butler hit a 40-yard field goal with 59 seconds left. Miami's Dan Marino, working without any timeouts, completed two passes for 38 yards to give Stoyanovich a chance to force an overtime, but his low 45-yard attempt was tipped by Chicago's James Williams with two seconds left.

Miami, the AFC East leader, fell to 7-3. Chicago improved to 6-4, and starting quarterback Steve Walsh remained unbeaten at 5-0.

Bears receiver Chris Conway threw the game's most memorable pass, a deflected toss to Keith Jennings for a 23-yard score on a fake field goal in the first period.

Wilma Rudolph Dies, 1960 Olympics Star

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

Wilma Rudolph, who grew from a sickly child unable to walk into a statuesque athlete of 20 who won three gold medals as a sprinter at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, died Saturday at her home in Brentwood, Tennessee, near Nashville. She was 54.

Her sister, Charlene Rudolph, said Rudolph had learned in July that she had a malignant brain tumor.

Rudolph was a handsome, regal woman, 6 feet (1.82 meters) tall, charming, graceful and gracious. She was the first woman to win three gold medals in track and field in one Olympics.

She also became America's greatest woman sports hero since Babe Didrikson Zaharias, a generation earlier.

Wilma Glodean Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940, in Clarksville, Tennessee, 45 miles (70 kilometers) north of Nashville, and grew up in Clarksville. She was the 20th of 22 children of Ed Rudolph, a railroad porter, from two marriages. Her mother, Blanche, was a domestic.

The child weighed four and a half pounds (about 2 kilograms) at birth. At age 4, she contracted double pneumonia and scarlet fever simultaneously and almost died. The illness left her left leg paralyzed.

At 6, she started to hop on one leg. At 8, she started to walk with a leg brace. Later, an orthopedic shoe replaced the brace. One day, when the child was 11, her mother found her playing basketball in bare feet.

At 13, she joined the high school basketball team and twice made the all-state team. She would sometimes skip school to run on a track across the street. Her talent intrigued Ed Temple, the renowned coach at Tennessee State University in Nashville, and at his invitation she attended his summer track camps.

After she graduated from high school, Temple gave her an athletic scholarship at Tennessee State. She made the 1960 Olympic team, for which Temple was the women's coach.

The day before the 100 meters in the Rome Olympics, she stepped in a hole in the infield of the practice track and twisted an ankle. The next day, the ankle held up, and she won her semifinal in 11.3 seconds, equalling the world record. She won the final in 11.0 seconds, but the following wind of 6.15 miles an hour precluded recognition as a world record.

In the 200 meters, she set an Olympic record of 23.2 seconds in the heats and won the final in 24.0 seconds. In the 400-meter relay, with college teammates running the first three legs, she helped set a world record of 44.4 seconds in a heat. In the final, after a bad baton pass to her, she turned a two-yard deficit into a three-yard victory in 44.5 seconds.

Late Rallies Lift Nebraska and Penn State

The Associated Press

Victories didn't come easy for No. 1 Nebraska or No. 2 Penn State, but both remained undefeated and managed to clinch bowl bids on Saturday.

Things weren't easy for No. 3 Auburn, either, which stayed undefeated but not unblemished. The Tigers played to a 23-23 tie with Georgia.

Nebraska used fourth-quarter touchdowns by Damon Benning and Lawrence Phillips to nail down a 28-12 victory over Iowa State, earning a trip to the Orange Bowl.

Penn State spotted Illinois three first-quarter touchdowns and still recovered for a 35-31 victory that clinched the Big Ten title and a Rose Bowl trip.

Nebraska led just 14-12 in the fourth quarter before pulling away. Phillips finished with 183 yards on 36 carries after being held to 30 yards on 15 first-half carries.

The victory clinched a tie for the Big Eight championship for the Cornhuskers, who hold the tiebreaker edge over Colorado. That assures Nebraska of the automatic bid to the Orange Bowl, where it has lost five straight times and has seen several previous national championship opportunities evaporate.

Penn State was in major trouble, surrendering 21 early points to host Illinois and still trailing 31-21 in the fourth quarter. But the Nittany Lions staged their biggest comeback since Joe Paterno became coach in 1966 to preserve their shot at the national championship.

Brian Milne climaxed the comeback on a 2-yard touchdown with 57 seconds to play as the Nittany Lions clinched their

first Rose Bowl appearance since 1923 and extended their winning streak to 14 games.

No. 3 Auburn 23, Georgia 23: Auburn had a chance to beat visiting Georgia in the final seconds, but a 44-yard field goal attempt by Matt Hawkins was wide to the right.

The Tigers, on probation and ineligible for a bowl game, had

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

the nation's longest winning streak ended at 20 games.

Eric Zeier threw two touchdowns passes to help Georgia overcome a 14-point deficit in the second half. The Tigers got the ball back at the Georgia 38 with 1:21 remaining and got to the 27 before Patrick Nix threw two straight incompletions and Stephen Davis was stopped for no gain. Georgia then called its final two timeouts trying to rattle the junior kicker, and Hawkins then came on and missed.

No. 4 Florida 48, S. Carolina 17: Danny Wuerffel threw for 357 yards and four TDs in Gainesville, Florida, as Florida clinched its third straight trip to the Southeastern Conference championship game. The Gators pulled away in the second quarter when Wuerffel threw two TDs to Jack Jackson, who became the school's career TD reception leader with 26.

No. 5 Miami 17, Pittsburgh 12: The Hurricanes, who were favored by 33 points, overcame four turnovers in the rain and escaped with a narrow victory in Miami. Billy West, the Big East rushing leader, ran for 160 yards for the Panthers, who scored the first TD against Miami's defense in 18 quarters.

No. 6 Alabama 29, No. 20 Mississippi St. 25: Jay Barker threw for 325 yards and three touchdowns and Dennis Riddle scored on a 1-yard run with 51 seconds left as visiting Alabama clinched its third straight SEC Western Division title.

No. 7 Colorado 51, Kansas 26: Rashawn Salaam broke three school records as Colorado pounded the Jayhawks in Lawrence, Kansas. Salaam rushed for 232 yards and three TDs, setting season records for rushing (1,796 yards) and touchdowns (22) and breaking the record for most points in a season, 122, set in 1937 by the retired Supreme Court Justice Byron White. Salaam's three TDs gave him 132 points.

No. 8 Florida State 23, Notre Dame 16: Rock Preston ran for 165 yards and Warrick Dunn for 163 as Florida State came from behind to win at home. Dunn scored the winning TD on a 5-yard run with 2:53 to play. The loss was the third in four games for Notre Dame.

No. 9 Texas A&M 26, Louisville 10: In Louisville, Kentucky, Corey Pullig threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Chris Sanders and Leland McElroy ran 8 yards for a score as the Aggies held off Louisville.

No. 10 Colorado St. 48, Arkansas St. 3: Anthony Hill threw three TD passes for Colorado State, the Western Athletic Conference co-leader, in Fort Collins, Colorado.

No. 11 Kansas St. 21, Missouri 18: Chad May threw two touchdowns passes and visiting Kansas State stopped Missouri on a fourth-and-goal from the 3 with 39 seconds to go.

Air Force 40, No. 12 Utah 33:

Beau Morgan, making his first start, threw two touchdowns passes to Jake Campbell, and Morgan and Campbell each ran for another score as Air Force handed visiting Utah its second straight loss.

No. 17 USC 45, No. 13 Arizona 28: Rob Johnson threw for 390 yards and three touchdowns and ran for another score and Southern Cal's defense came up with two big goal-line stands in Los Angeles. The Trojans stayed in the Rose Bowl race and almost certainly knocked Arizona out of it.

No. 25 Boston College 31, No. 14 Syracuse 0: In Boston, Mark Hartwell threw three touchdowns passes and Boston College ran its unbeaten streak to seven games. The Eagles had six sacks as Syracuse failed to score a touchdown for the second straight game.

No. 15 Oregon 55, Stanford 21: Danny O'Neil threw a school-record six touchdowns passes, three to Cristin McLemore, as visiting Oregon closed in on its first Rose Bowl berth in 37 years. The Ducks and Southern Cal are tied for the conference lead, but Oregon holds the tiebreaker edge. The defeat ensured a second straight losing season for Stanford under Coach Bill Walsh.

No. 16 Virginia Tech 41, Rutgers 34: In Blacksburg, Virginia, Maurice DeShazo threw two touchdowns passes and Dwayne Thomas rushed for 172 yards. Tech led 41-13 in the fourth quarter before Rutgers rallied behind quarterback Ray Lucas, who passed for a career-high 374 yards and four TDs.

N. Carolina St. 24, No. 18 Duke 23: North Carolina State

rallied at home in the second half on a pair of touchdown passes by Terry Harvey to dump Duke, which had taken advantage of turnovers by Harvey to build a 20-7 halftime lead.

No. 19 Michigan 38, Minnesota 22: In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Todd Collins passed for a school-record 352 yards and two touchdowns as Michigan overcame a terrible first half to beat Minnesota for the eighth straight year.

No. 21 Virginia 46, Maryland 21: Linebacker James Farrior intercepted a pass by the Maryland quarterback Scott Milano and then blocked one of his punts in Charlottesville, Virginia. Milano threw three interceptions, was sacked five times and lost a fumble.

No. 22 Washington 31, California 19: Reggie Reser ran back an interception 79 yards and Lamar Lyons returned a fumble 38 yards for first-quarter touchdowns as Washington handed the visiting Bears their fifth straight loss.

Oregon St. 21, No. 24 Washington St. 3: J. J. Young rushed for 100 yards and a TD and Oregon State's defense smothered Washington State in the second half in Corvallis, Oregon.

For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Prairie View Loses a Record 45th Straight

The Associated Press

JACKSON, Mississippi — It was 17-7 at halftime, but Prairie View was blown out, 52-7, by Jackson State on Saturday night and lost a Division I-AA record 45th straight game.

The Panthers (0-10, 0-7 Southwestern Athletic Conference) haven't won since Oct. 28, 1989. Columbia had lost 44 straight between

1983 and 1988; ironically, on the day its record was broken, Columbia beat Cornell, 38-33, to ensure its first winning season since 1973.

The NCAA all-divisions record of 50 consecutive losses was set between 1974 and 1979 by Division III member Macalester College of St. Paul, Minnesota.

On November 29th, the IHT plans to publish a Special Report on

Telecommunications

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Phone company privatization around the world.
- The global mobile phone standard.
- Overcrowding on the information superhighway.
- The competition to wire up the fast-growing nations in Asia.
- Alliances among media providers.

The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald Tribune

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Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

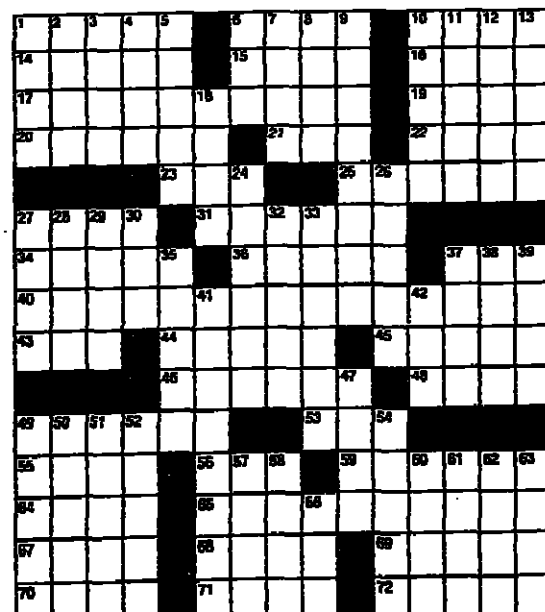
1 Suspect's "out"
2 Start of an invention

10 — to riches
14 Chance
15 Potter's furnace
16 Taj Mahal site

17 "Slow down!"
18 Freshwater duck
19 Swapped
20 Villain's laugh
21 Peruvian native
22 Illegitimate signatures
23 Hammed it up
24 Army need
25 Got up again
26 Roebuck's partner
27 Aquarium fish
28 Charged atom
29 "Slow down!"
30 Antlered animal
31 Assessed
32 To incorrectly write an initiative
33 Provide with feathers
34 Actress Harper
35 "Ridi, Pagliaccio" singer
36 Koch and others
37 Dublin's land
38 Detective missile
39 Hardened
40 X-ray vision blocker
41 "Slow down!"
42 Not punctual
43 Tire parts
44 Kind of ray
45 Glacier ridges
46 "No more!"
47 Wheat bundle

DOWN

1 Aid and —
2 Tragic king
3 "— boy!"
4 Hopalong Cassidy portrayer
5 The Dow, e.g.
6 50's voters "liked" him
7 TV signal receiver
8 Lamb pseudonym
9 Flower development
10 Proportion
11 Insurance worker
12 Princess of Monaco
13 Waldorf —
14 German border river
15 Unruffled
16 Cat calls
17 Late tennis V.I.P.
18 Banquet
19 Lone Ranger attire
20 Table crumb
21 Cleared leaves
22 Jittery
23 Vassals
24 Capri, e.g.
25 Elevator pioneer
26 Earns as profit
27 Nose offenders
28 Likely
29 Cut-and-paste
30 String quartet member
31 Regions
32 Lariat
33 Beneath
34 Hosiery risks



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 11

QUADRANTICS ANAS
UNCLEVANYA SOSO
ALTIMETERS ETAL
YOU REX SENTRA
LOAM SPEAKSOUT
ESTER ENFEIBLE
SEERED NOR EES
CROISSANT
SRO OBI SNOCAT
KINGOLAV EPOCH
OVERTHREW ONCE
WISEST GAS
RETE TAILORMADE
ORAD LITTEFORCES
NARY EXTRAEXTRA

LANGUAGE

A Crisis Builds in the Greenroom

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As language mavens gathered at the New York Public Library recently to hear a panel discuss "Words in the Next Millennium," a crisis was building in the greenroom.

The greenroom is the anteroom offstage where performers or lecturers fret, practice their lines, or just horse around until the audience starts stamping its feet. (The "attiring room" was noted in Shakespeare's day, and may have been first called green at the Drury Lane Theatre in London. Some say set designers moved small trees and shrubbery into this room, causing it to be called the green room; others hold that it is rooted in outdoor performances being held on a greenward; all is speculation, but it is unlikely that it was so called because the room was painted that color, or was named after a producer named Green.)

Where was I? The linguistic crisis. Two world class lexicographers were present: Fred Mish, of Merriam-Webster, the corporate descendant of Noah Webster and unabashed bastion of description of the language as it is, and Anne Soukhonov, whose hand guided American Heritage down more prescriptive lines.

My plan had been to select words and phrases from that morning's New York Times for etymological discussion. I had the newspaper spread out on the table in the greenroom; a chapter of Pope John Paul II's new book, "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," was the centerpiece of the Op-Ed page. Circled in red was a word from the following passage: "... making use of these very *semina Verbi*, that constitute a kind of common *soteriologica* root present in all religions."

Soteriologica? Mish and Soukhonov looked at each other blankly. My New York Times colleague, Jeffrey McQuinn, who was moderating the panel, offered, "It's the adjective form of *soteriology*," which was a big help. After some fast thumbwork in their respective tomes, both lexicographers came up with the answer: "theology dealing with salvation" was the Merriam-Webster definition, "especially as effected by Jesus Christ." That's a word the bishop of Rome would surely be familiar with. But your ordinary newspaper reader, even dictionary writers? Hardly.

The Greek etymon was *soteria*, "deliverance," from *sotein*, "to save," growing out of *sos*, "safe, sound." The Oxford English Dictionary has the earliest use recorded in Webster's 1847 dictionary, with a meaning of "a discourse on health," but the theological meaning took over a generation later.

A question of style arises. The pope, whose publishers have more than a million copies of his book in print in the United States alone, obviously wants to reach a large audience with his

book. In the same way, The New York Times likes its readers to comprehend the prose it presents. Why, then, use a word that so clearly stumps the experts?

It raises the level of discourse. The reader is required to stretch his vocabulary to grasp the writer's point. This goes against the grain of most current writing theory, which puts the burden of communication on the writer to make his meaning plain to a large audience. That's why a Newsweek review, troubled by the book's "lofty tone," cautions, "Willing readers may find renewed wonder in 'Crossing the Threshold of Hope,' but they'll have to do more than their share of the work."

What's wrong with requiring a reader to work? There's a trade-off, however: the working reader has to know that the author is the authentic writer of the prose.

That's what held me throughout the book, which I bought after the panel broke up and the edited audience left. This is not a work drafted by a dutiful ghost and edited and approved by the world figure; nor is it a draft from dictation or notes jotted down by a famous person that has been smoothed and revamped by editors to render it more understandable by the intended readership. Though it uses the device of answering questions submitted by the journalist Vittorio Messori, and though it has been translated from Polish to Italian to English, nothing about this style comes across "as told to." Instead, in a throwback to Winston Churchill, it is the work product of the mind of the famous person working alone. The reader is willing to work because the author was willing to work.

Back to my own line of work: the Latin phrase *semina Verbi*, used by the pope before he let us have it with *soteriologica*, means "seeds of the Word." The capitalization of *Verbi*, "the Word," signifies that word means the Word of God; *semina* means "seeds."

The phrase is based on the New Testament parable of the sower, says Jan Ziolkowski, Harvard professor of medieval Latin. In the parable, which is told in three Gospels, a sower spreads some seed on rocks and thorns, and the seed fails; only the seed that falls on good ground flourishes. That parable in the Gospel of Luke uses the expression "The seed is the word of God."

According to Ziolkowski: "In all the interpretations, the sower is a person who spreads the Word — understood sometimes as just Christ himself, other times as others who preach the Word."

New York Times Service

History on Your Wrist: Landmark Jewelry

By Suzy Menkes

NEW YORK — The young man in the spiffy bow tie peering at the marble fireplace is not just admiring the architecture of a historic house. Nor even sizing it up as a sale item for

Tastemakers
An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life

Sotheby's, where he works. Mish Tworowski is thinking about how the carving might look hanging from your ear. "I keep looking at wall sconces or molding and thinking, 'Wouldn't that look wonderful wrapped round a neck or a wrist?'" he says.

The 33-year-old jeweler, known universally as Mish (dropping his Polish family name), has carved out a most unlikely corner. He has turned his fascination with the architecture of the past into an inspiration for jewelry. And in return, the American cultural landmarks that he visits sell a slice of themselves in their gift shops.

So there at Old Westbury Gardens, a Long Island country estate, visitors are offered a charm bracelet hung with miniature watering can, gardening tools, sunflowers and seed packets designed by the green-thumb Mish, who is a keen gardener at his Bridgehampton house.

The commission of which he is proudest is the chance to ferret in George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Virginia. The redoubtable and discerning Ladies' Association asked him to create jewelry that speak of the "universal elements" of Washington's world.

So Mish did not reproduce Martha Washington's delicate 18th-century jewelry. Instead he took a bookplate with the family coat of arms and the crest on the silverware and created bold pins. The concept of the heritage souvenir is thus raised to a new taste level, where the past is used to create not a replica, but an object worthy of the original setting.

Why should Mount Vernon, the Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach (which got gilded monkeys and palm leaves) and the Metropolitan Opera House (diva jeweled collars) all

have chosen Mish, a specialist in coins at Sotheby's New York, who five years ago was making jewelry just for friends and selling it from his desk drawer?

"Because I had a real sensitivity to what made a historical home or garden important — I could relate to the soul of the place," he says. "I don't go in to reproduce the thing. I pick the most symbolic element. And I make things that are not only beautiful, but wearable."

The skill is in taking a motif like Washington's griffin and blowing it up to a different scale, but appreciating that it "has integrity and tradition."

"My mission," he says, "is to bring a little bit of George into everybody's life."

A chirpy cheerfulness combined with a genuine aesthetic sensibility doubtless endears Mish to the crusty custodians of historic houses, as it does to the collectors whom he massages in his role as assistant vice president in the client advisory department of the auction house.

Mish admits that he would find it difficult to create Statue of Liberty souvenir-to-a-price, because they satisfy the hunger of a mass public "like fast food." There is a tinge of regret as he talks of the "push" for special exhibitions that forced museums that were once elitist to lure a wider public than the "upper-middle-class family."

Fashion stores throughout the world, including Barneys and Bergdorf Goodman in New York and Harvey Nichols in London, buy from the five Mish jewelry lines. Royalties are paid on heritage pieces — even if customers do not realize that earrings are based on a rooster motif in a ceiling cornice in the Federal-style Homewood House in Baltimore, or the key to the Paris Bastille presented to George Washington.

And that really is the point. The designs work in their own right and only Mish may know where he took the idea of the tiny antique frames, set with crystal, that form a charm bracelet, or the antique hitching post for a design that may be taken up for the National Horse Show.

The origins might be elitist, but the prices of the architectural-inspired jewelry are democratic: from \$30 to \$500. More expensive lines are also



Mish Tworowski, and right, the pin inspired by the griffin motif on George Washington's silverware.

produced in sterling silver or vermeil (up to \$1,000 and gold (to \$5,000)).

So many new projects with historic homes are in the pipeline that commissions are already scheduled into 1997, when Mish will still be well under 40.

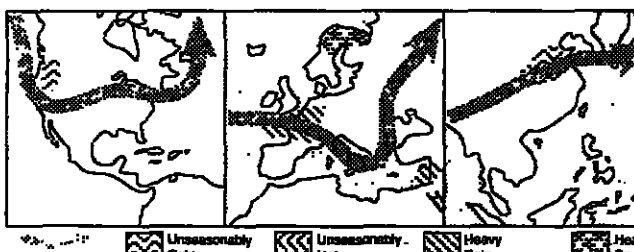
He believes that by changing the scale of the original inspirations, he translates it into the 20th century and can make it look modern. But doesn't he ever have the urge to create something that has no reference to the past?

"Is anything really original — all our ideas come from something," he says. "Frank Lloyd Wright studied parallel lines of prairies and geometric formation of rocks. Do I ever want to do something modern? I have a lot of modern ideas, but life isn't letting me do them."

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	20/71	13/55	5/23	15/51	21/68	10/38	11/38	21/68	10/38
Amsterdam	12/53	9/48	5/11	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Ankara	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Athens	16/61	10/50	6/42	14/57	10/50	6/42	14/57	10/50	6/42
Bangkok	27/71	12/53	8/46	27/71	12/53	8/46	27/71	12/53	8/46
Barcelona	9/48	1/31	2/23	12/53	6/41	2/23	12/53	6/41	2/23
Berlin	7/44	5/43	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Bombay	13/55	9/48	5/11	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Buenos Aires	7/44	2/28	2/28	9/49	4/29	2/28	9/49	4/29	2/28
Calcutta	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Cairo	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Chennai	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Columbo	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Covered	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Dakar	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Dhaka	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Dubai	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Edinburgh	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Hong Kong	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
London	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Madras	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Mumbai	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Moscow	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Mumbai	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Nairobi	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Paris	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Perth	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Port of Spain	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Rangoon	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Rome	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
San Francisco	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Seoul	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Singapore	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Taipei	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Tokyo	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Yokohama	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28



North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Alaska	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Canada	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
USA	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Alaska	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
Canada	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28
USA	12/53	8/46	4/29	11/52	7/44	3/28	11/52	7/44	3/28

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Beijing	31/89	22/52	31/88	22/52
Bangkok	27/71	12/53	27/71	12/53
Bombay	27/71	12/53	27/71	12/53
Buenos Aires	13/55	9/48	13/55	9/48
Calcutta	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
Cairo	30/85	24/75	31/88	25/77
Chennai	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
Columbo	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
Covered	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
Dakar	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
Dhaka	26/78	14/55	26/78	14/55
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